

THE WEATHER.
Today, partly cloudy; probable local shower showers today and Monday.
Sun rises 4:12, sets 7:15.
Moon rises 11:25.
High tide 4:45 a. m. 1:15 p. m.
Yesterday's temperature.
Maximum 72. Minimum 58. Average 65.

Boston American

Sunday Circulation Largest in New England

CITY EDITION.
1—News Section, Part 1 (Latest News)
2—News Section, Part 2 (News and Sports)
3—Real Estate and Wants.
4—Magazine Features.
5—Colored Comic Pictures.
6—City Life.
7—Editorial and Drama.
And American's Monthly Magazine

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74 PAGES

MORGAN ASSASSIN PUT BOMB IN CAPITOL; BANKER OPERATED ON; CONDITION GRAVE

WIFE OF DR. L. V. BRIGGS GETS CABOT \$500,000

Counsel for the Daughters of the Late Louis Cabot Announce an Agreement which Will Be Offered for the Court's Approval

Cabot Left Two Millions to His Grandchildren, of Whom Six Are Bartols and Only One a Briggs; Sensational Litigation Followed

The \$2,000,000 Cabot will case is settled.

Attorney Sherman L. Whipple, who conducted the famous suit to break the will of Louis Cabot, the eccentric millionaire sportsman, admitted yesterday that settlement had been reached.

Negotiations are completed in the settlement of the Cabot will case," admitted Mr. Whipple. "It simply remains for the approval of the Court. The matter should be disposed of in four or five days."

When asked as to the terms of the settlement, Mr. Whipple replied, "I would be unfair to mention the terms at this time. I think the terms of agreement will be stated to the Court."

While the terms were shrouded in mystery last night, it was reported that Mrs. Mary C. Briggs, who brought the sensational contest against her father's will, would receive about \$500,000.

Under the terms of the will and its three dispositive codicils, Mrs. Briggs and her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Bartol, were cut off in favor of their children, the seven grandchildren of the millionaire sportsman.

As Mrs. Briggs is the mother of but one child, her share would have been about \$250,000, the balance of the estate going to the six children of Mrs. Bartol.

The actual settlement of the case will be legally accomplished this week, probably Tuesday.

The agreement is hardly satisfactory to either side," Mr. Whipple said with a smile. "Such agreements seldom are. But then it takes two sides to reach an agreement and they wouldn't make it unless they were satisfied," he concluded with another smile.

CASE BITTERLY FOUGHT.
In her memorable fight, Mrs. Briggs maintained that her father, the millionaire sportsman, was of unsound mind, that the will and codicils were improperly drawn and that Mr. Cabot yielded to the "undue influence" of Mrs. Bartol, of Edson P. Woodward, who was Mr. Cabot's valet and confidential agent for thirty-five years, and of others.

As evidence of his senility, various witnesses testified that the millionaire sportsman bellowed like a bull at night, characterized his daughter as a "fool," the other as an "idiot," and that he applied short and ugly epithets to friend and stranger alike.

The legal action which brings this famous case to an end will be the withdrawal of exceptions filed by Mr. Whipple during the trial in the Norfolk County Superior Court at Southam, principally against the rulings of Judge Harry which, Mr. Whipple contended, excluded testimony which would have proved conclusively that Louis Cabot was of unsound mind.

Trial of the famous case consumed forty days. Mr. Whipple asked one question of 4,000 words and got an answer in four words. The masses of stenographic evidence, depositions and "depositions" statements were

Continued on Page 4, Column 4.

THE ASSASSIN

MORGAN'S LATEST PICTURE



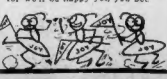
Photograph of Frank Holt, after he was arrested, showing him somewhat the worse for his struggle with Mr. Morgan and the Morgan servants. He was struck a severe blow on the head by a heavy brass candle in the hands of the Morgan butler.



Will It Rain? Well, Maybe; but There Is Hope



A fellow hates to do this. Down at the Weather Bureau, atop the Postoffice Building, they last night hinted darkly at rain for the double holiday. Whaddya know about that? "For Sunday and Monday," the man said, "the forecast is fairly cloudy; probably local thunder showers."



LYNN MAN SHOT, DYING INSTANTLY

Albert J. Atwater was shot and instantly killed while on the way to his home about 8 o'clock last night, the shooting taking place near the corner of Douglas and Webster streets, Lynn, and in sight of scores of Fourth of July celebrators. Immediately after the shooting the entire police force of Lynn, assisted by several hundred citizens and firemen, armed with revolvers and searchlights, surrounded Lynn Woods to capture Christian Lorenson, a seventeen-year-old youth. Lorenson started from the woods for his home when he was arrested at 125 A. M. according to Higgins M. Lablanc, No. 10 Sherbrook place, the shooting of Atwater immediately followed an attempt on the part of Lorenson to hold up Lablanc. That he escaped with his life, Lablanc says, is due to the fact that the revolver missed fire.

The affair is surrounded by mystery. The Atwater is one of the best known business men in Lynn, being proprietor of a flourishing masonry business. Lablanc is respected, and Lorenson is spoken highly of by the police.

Atwater received a death threat over the telephone last Thursday. The police officer said that if Atwater did not show up at the depot and pay over some money he would be killed before the week was out. Atwater did not appear at the time and place designated and the police are worrying whether or not the man has anything to do with the shooting.

This photograph of J. Pierpont Morgan was made at New London June 25, the day of the Harvard-Yale races which he attended.

Frank Holt, Former Instructor at Cornell, Who Fired Two Bullets Into Noted Financier, Confesses Guilt in Senate Explosion

Bullet Which Pierced Hip Removed; Assailant, Believed Insane, Said to Have Planned Death of Another Great Man

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 3.—Frank Holt, former instructor in German at Cornell University, who this morning shot J. Pierpont Morgan at his Summer home here, was the man who placed the bomb in the Capitol Building at Washington. He confessed this under a "third degree" by detectives here late today.

Two bullets struck the financier, both of which pierced his hip, but neither entered the abdomen.

The first shot hit the right hip and went through in a line almost horizontal deflecting slightly downward. The second struck nearer the groin and was deflected much more sharply downward.

Mr. Morgan was operated upon and this shot was extracted this evening from the upper leg.

The physicians attending Mr. Morgan at that hour issued the following statement:

"Mr. Morgan is resting easily, and no complications are expected."

Several bulletins issued by the wounded financier's physicians during the day were of most conservative nature, and calculated to allay fears.

At 6:15 p. m. the following was issued by Mr. Morgan's physicians, Dr. J. Markoe and r. H. M. Lyle.

A further examination of Mr. Morgan's wounds shows that the bullets did not involve any vital organs. The condition of the patient continues excellent.

Unofficial disconcerting reports are given firmer standing by the fact that virtually all the members of Mr. Morgan's family were summoned to the house. Late tonight it was declared that they had been called to his bedside.

The injured man's mother, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr., collapsed in her son's room.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, an over-night guest at the Morgan home, was with Mr. and Mrs. Morgan at the breakfast table when Holt entered the house.

Holt made the confession, in which he declared the bomb explosion in the Capitol in Washington on Friday night was his handiwork, to Detective Captain Tunney of New York. The assassin said he planned to blow up the Capitol as a protest against our failure to maintain strict neutrality. He shot Mr. Morgan, he said, because of his acting as agent for the allies in the handling of munitions of war.

The confession has not been made public and there are startling rumors at Mineola that a third outrage, involving the life of another distinguished man, was also planned by Holt.

Mr. Morgan's own bravery, the heroism of his wife and the strong right arm of Henry Physick, the

English design. This is the price of a plain glass tumbler: Vorenberg's Special. **59c Doz.** All initials on hand.

Assailant Downed by Morgan After Two Bullets Had Struck the Banker

ASSASSIN HOLT'S DEATH INSTRUMENTS

GREAT BRAVERY DISPLAYED BY THE FINANCIER

Leaped at Holt the Moment He Saw Revolvers Regardless of Deadly Peril.

Continued from Preceding Page.

slighted near the Morgan gateway and, paying his fare, descended the taxicab. Ten minutes later the shooting occurred.

Following his arrest, Holt was taken to Glen Cove jail. On their way out of the grounds Constable Frank McElate and Deputy Sheriff Camp and Mann picked up the suit case which Holt had left at the side of the hedge. The chauffeur of the motor car drove it at the highest speed of which it was capable for the three miles into the jail. Holt laughed as the speed was increased, and skirted the suit case with his feet. The chauffeur remarked that they were in danger of arrest for speeding.

"That's all right," said Holt. "I have \$150 in my bag."

When the bag was opened at the station this statement proved true. But it was also found to contain two sticks of dynamite, a bottle of acid and a box of cartridges from which it had been removed.

The constable and his assistants turned pale when they saw the contents of the bag which had been bumped about on the floor of the car during their recent ride to jail.

Holt declined to say what use he had intended to make of the explosive.

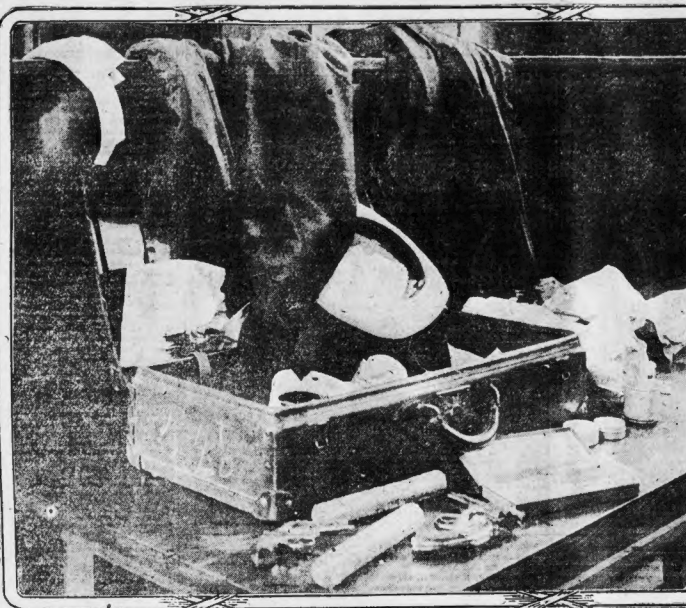
Asked by Judge Lyster to give his name, he said:

"A Christian gentleman."

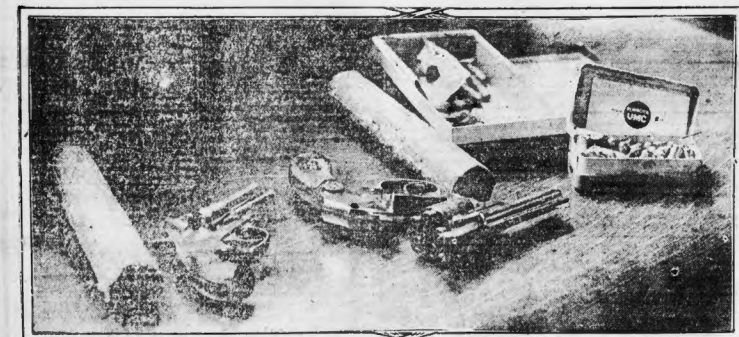
For the time being he refused to give his name or his residence.

"I was moved to go to Morgan," he said, "because of the war."

His voice was hoarse and his manner was calm.



Suit case containing sticks of dynamite, revolvers and some personal belongings which were found on Holt after his attempt on the life of J. P. Morgan. Photograph copyright, 1915, by Underwood & Underwood.



Sticks of dynamite, revolvers and bullets which were found on assassin of J. P. Morgan at Glen Cove, L. I.

"This war is becoming more terrible as the weeks go by," he continued. "I could not stand it any longer. The belief grew on me that it was my duty to go to Mr. Morgan and tell him that the war should be stopped. I knew his influence could stop the war in a few days. I had no quarrel with him. I simply wanted to reason with him."

Holt finished his service at Cornell University two weeks ago. He had accepted a chair as professor of French history at the Southern Methodist College at Dallas, Texas.

He received a B. A. degree at the Fort Worth Polytechnic College, eight years ago. He then went to Oklahoma University and from there to Vanderbilt University at Nashville. Recently he had lived in Rhine, N. Y., coming there to give aid from Vanderbilt, where he had been an instructor.

At Cornell, he specialized in German, winning the degree of doctor of philosophy by his studies.

He is married, with a wife and two children, who are now living in Dallas. After his arrest, he sent his wife a telegram, addressed to No. 101 Marquette street, Dallas. The telegram read:

"Man proposes, God disposes. Don't come here until you get my letter. Be strong."

He signed this simply "Frank."

SHIPPED PACKAGE.

When Holt was arrested after his arrest, an American Express Company receipt was found in his pocket showing that he had recently shipped a package from there to P. S. Sinchabach at the Marquette street address in Dallas.

After making his signed statement to the Court, Holt issued the following statement for publication:

"My home is in Dallas, Tex. I have a wife and children and am forty years old. I was born in this country and so were my father and mother. My ancestors were French and German; it was all mixed up. I received a degree of doctor of philosophy from Cornell in 1914, but I was formerly an instructor in Vanderbilt University.

"I have not been influenced to do this by anybody else. I think President Wilson's notes were fine, but they did not seem to do anything to stop the war."

"I came down from New York this morning to put my idea before Mr. Morgan, but I depended upon him to formulate the plan. Of course I did not mean to shoot Mr. Morgan, but I intended to stop there until something was done. I had a stick

of dynamite in my pocket. I thought it might come in handy somehow. Some fool has said that I had put glycerine in my suit case, but that was only because to clean my clothes."

"I admit Mr. Morgan is not badly hurt. I admire Mr. Morgan's courage in grappling with me. If he would only use his courage in the right direction and for the right things, he will get somewhere and do something worth while."

HOLT SAYS HE WAS GUILTY OF BOMB OUTRAGE IN THE CAPITOL

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 3.—That he was responsible for the bomb explosion in the Capitol at Washington late Friday was the startling confession made tonight by Frank Holt, who earlier in the day attempted to assassinate J. Pierpont Morgan.

Details of the confession, which was made to Detective Captain Thomas J. Tunney, of Police Commissioner Woods' staff, have not yet been made public. It is said that it contains statements of Holt's plans for further outrages which he contemplated and a further investigation is to be made.

It was announced at the police headquarters tonight that Police Commissioner Woods is trying to connect Holt with the placing of the bomb at the home of Andrew Carnegie shortly before midnight on the night of June 28.

PLANNED TO KILL ANOTHER.

His first effort it is declared, was to have been a partial destruction of

the National Capitol. In this he was measurably successful. Next he planned to kill Mr. Morgan, and the plan narrowly escaped being carried through. Finally, it is charged he had in mind the dramatic assassination of some other distinguished man whose death would have started the world.

In his confession, made jointly to Captain Tunney and Police Justice Lyster, Holt described in detail the bombs with which he had planned to blow up the Capitol, Tunney, who is head of the bomb and anarchist squad of the New York Police Department, says that as Holt came forward for a second time in the history of the terrorist movement.

"I made this bomb," Holt said. "I had three sticks of dynamite, some match heads and a bottle of sulphuric acid."

"Pretty slick," commented Captain Tunney, seeking to draw the man out. "But I don't see how you did it."

"Well, you see," answered Holt, his eyes brightening. "I had experimented on it before. Not once, you know, but many times."

"I knew just what I was doing and just how to do it. I really did not

take any chances for all my observations had been checked up and I knew when the bomb would go off and to the minute. In fact, I waited in Washington till I heard it go off. Then I hurried away as fast as I could and caught the train for New York. I didn't have much time, so I had to hurry."

"How did you make the bomb?" he was asked.

"Well," he answered, "I took three sticks of dynamite and bound them together. Then I hollowed a place in one of the sticks. When I had cleaned it out deep enough I put some match heads into the hole, three or four. I don't know exactly how many. When the match heads were put in the hole I took a little bottle of sulphuric acid out of my pocket and put a regular cork in the neck. I turned the bomb upside down and fastened the cork in the hole in the dynamite just above the match heads."

"NOPE ANY OTHER WORK."

"You see, I had timed the sulphuric acid in my tests before and I knew just how long it would take to eat through the cork and get to the match heads. When the acid reached the match heads it set them on fire and caused the explosion. There was not any guesswork about it. I knew how much time I had, so I hung around. While the acid was eating its way through the cork I pulled out my watch and saw that it was about to be going pretty soon, and sure enough, it did go pretty soon. Then I hurried away."

Superintendent of Police Pullman of Washington, after a talk with Police Commissioner Woods tonight, left for Minnesota for a talk with Holt. Commissioner Woods also sent to Minnesota with the Washington official Detective Sergeant Bernini, who, acting under instructions from Captain Tunney, posed as a doctor at the time the attempt to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral was frustrated. Four detectives went with Bernini.

Holt's confession followed in the wake of his denial to newspapermen that he had been called to the marked similarity of language used in the bomb outrage in the Capitol and his own language in his statement tonight.

MADE DENIAL AT FIRST.

"I don't know anything about that," he then said. "I wasn't in Washington at the time. I was in New York. I had my breakfast and my luncheon at the Mills Hotel at Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue."

He was then told that the Mills Hotel clerk had not recalled seeing him about there yesterday.

"I don't care for fiction, doesn't it," he said, after reading the Washington story for the second time. "It seems strange that the man who did that, the man who did that, the man who did that, doesn't it?" It was rather odd that he used the same words I did. I can't explain it."

Half an hour later, after Captain Tunney had questioned him closely, he collapsed and made a full confession. Third degree methods were used.

We had to go after him pretty good and strong before he would tell what he knew," said Justice Lyster. According to Holt's confession, he went to Washington from New York Friday, arriving there about noon. He went to the Capitol and set the bomb in the Capitol about 10 o'clock. The bomb exploded about 10:15, after a few minutes. In the evening he went to the Union station,

EXTRA SECRET SERVICE GUARD FOR THE PRESIDENT

CORNHILL, N. H., July 3.—Owing to fear that cranks may be stirred by the explosion in the Capitol Building at Washington and the attempted assassination of J. Pierpont Morgan, additional secret service operatives are to be sent here to guard President Wilson. There are already secret service operatives here, but more men are expected to arrive tomorrow.

"I think I got one of the revolvers. Mr. Morgan got the other and was trying to subdue him when the servants and others came in. Physick had something in his hand with which he hit the fellow and then he was not so troublesome to handle. For a little man he was very active and strong. Then the servants came and tied the fellow up with trunk straps and ropes."

"I asked him why he wanted to kill Mr. Morgan. He said he did not want to kill Mr. Morgan, but that he did want him to stop avoiding assassination in the allies and stop murdering able-bodied men."

"The first that I knew that Mr. Morgan was hurt was when he called Dr. Zabarski's number and said that he had been hit. After the doctor came I asked Physick what had happened. He said the man had given him a card and when he saw that it was not his man shot. Mr. Morgan handed upon him and they went to the four corners."

"We got upstairs and went through room after room and everything was all right until we came out into the front hallway. I was out first and I saw the fellow coming up the stairs, a pistol in either hand. I knew he was a lunatic or worse. Intending to murder Jack, and I screamed and jumped at him. Mr. Morgan jumped at the same time and brushed me to one side just as the man shot. Mr. Morgan handed upon him and they went to the four corners."

WIFE OF MORGAN TELLS HER OWN STORY OF SHOOTING OF BANKER

GLEN COVE, July 3.—Here is the story of the shooting as told by Mrs. J. P. Morgan today to a group of friends:

"We were with Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice and other guests at breakfast when the bell rang and Physick left to answer it. In a few moments we heard him cry, 'Mr. Morgan, Mr. Morgan, up stairs, quick!'"

"I admit Mr. Morgan jumped up and started upstairs, and I with him. It was his idea and mine that something was wrong upstairs. Just what, we didn't know. It was not our idea that there was any danger

The ONLY GRAND PRIZE in the motor vehicle section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and the FIRST MEDAL of HONOR were both awarded to the

Packard

This supreme award was based upon: Quality of material and workmanship—skill and ingenuity displayed in invention, construction and application—magnitude of the business represented and length of time engaged in that business.

It is a broad tribute to Packard superiority and the qualities of permanent success that are back of the new

Packard "TWIN-SIX"

The TWELVE-CYLINDER CAR that has set a brand new measure of automobile performance, design and values.

GREATER RANGE OF ABILITY ON HIGH GEAR MORE MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE SMOOTHER ACTION AT ALL SPEEDS

Faster pick-up Unequalled hill-climbing Lower up-lap Shorter wheelbase Perfect accessibility Greater speed Reduced weight Shorter turning radius

LOW GRACEFUL LINES
The 1-35—Wheelbase 135 inches. Thirteen styles of open and enclosed bodies. Price, with any open body, \$12,800. Delivery 1915. The 1-25—Wheelbase 125 inches. Nine styles of open and enclosed bodies. Price, with any open body, \$9,800. Delivery 1915.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF BOSTON
1089 Commonwealth Avenue
PROVIDENCE, R. I. PORTLAND, ME. WORCESTER, MASS.

INCORPORATED 1861 THE BOSTON Penny Savings Bank
1875 Washington Street Boston
Resources: One Thousand and One Half Million Dollars
Money deposited on or before Saturday, July 10, 1915, will draw interest from that date.
Deposits received from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars. Deposits are free from taxes. All Dividends for the last FIFTEEN years have been at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded interest.
Checks for dividends mailed to depositors when requested.
Deposits may be sent by mail.

ITALIANS TAKE KAISER DELAYS
TOLMINO, KEY TO NOTE TO CITE THE
ISONZO VALLEY ARMENIAN CASE

Austrians, However, Still Hold the Document to Be Rewritten, Re-

By INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
PARIS, July 2, 5:15 a. m.—The
Italians have occupied the village of
Tolmino, which was abandoned by
German soldiers on the Italian front.

The Austrians still hold neighboring farms and are bombarding the village. Italian heavy artillery has been mounted for use against the forts. Tolmino is the key to the Isonzo valley.

By BRITTON D'ALLAIRE.

[illegible]

been caught on. The air force has been driven back everywhere with severe casualties. The Austrians have captured the most important positions at Plava and, of great importance, Trieste.

Another correspondent reports the capture of Austrian positions and numerous prisoners on the Plava and the Italian fighters are reported to be failing to stem the Italian advance.

A despatch from Udine says that Italian aviators blew up several ammunition dumps.

The German air force has been captured refused to leave to when ordered to do so, and for an hour tried to escape.

The submarine acted in strict accordance with international law throughout."

From another source it is stated that the Armada fired for forty-five minutes and how to only when set on fire by shells.

Mother Too Late to

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London, July 2—Sweeping forward with undiminished vigor, the

[illegible]

ATTENTION FOR Blackmail!

MADISON, July 3.—Thomas M. McGuire of Blueville was arrested here today on charges of blackmail. The State Police charge he threatened to reveal Louis Strope of burning buildings in the town unless Strope paid him \$10. Strope notified the police, and today a deputy arrested McGuire when he called for him at the residence.

"Daddy, what did YOU do in the great war?"

"Me and millions were still needed. All over England finished a poster showing a soldier ready for the front clapping hands with a workman in an arm factory. The factory and a building were notified. The appeal was made."

"MY BROTHER NEEDED TO SERVE THE GUNS."

WILSON BROS. Two Stores
4 Winter St. Scollay Sq.
Near Washington St. Five-Story Carport Building
IF YOUR EYES QUICK REPAIRING

that Germany had and that she was fully armed with twelve 11-centimeter guns.

Amphibious 1000 Horse Power 1000 1000
Total \$44,107.57

Cable News Service.

ROME, July 2.—While the official reports from Italian headquarters are confined to details of local successes in the fighting around the town of Manuel, Italian correspondents at the front today send dispatches in which they declare that the Austrian offensive against the Italian position here has been completely broken.

"For the first time since the Italians began their campaign of invasion," it was stated, "the Austrians have been driven back by our troops."

Turks Claim Gain at Dardanelles

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—News of terrific fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, in which the Turks repulsed all attacks of the Anglo-French allies and captured two lines of trenches, is contained in the following dispatch:

July 2.—The Turkish army has gained a magnificent victory today. The British and French troops, who were attacking the Turkish positions, were repulsed with heavy losses. The Turkish army has captured two lines of trenches and is now in possession of the high ground. The British and French troops are now in a very difficult position and are being heavily shelled by the Turkish artillery. The Turkish army is now advancing on the British and French positions and is expected to capture them in a few days. The British and French troops are now in a very difficult position and are being heavily shelled by the Turkish artillery. The Turkish army is now advancing on the British and French positions and is expected to capture them in a few days.

"LEST YOU FORGET"

This should remind you that "No business is so important or so successful as the real estate advertising is over-printed in the Boston American" safely first!

Special 5-Day Grocery Sale

Wine, Beverage Dept.

OUR GREAT BUSINESS, built upon "quality" and "purity"

Whisky	1.15 Gal. Qt. 37c	Cal. Wines	1.25 Gal. Qt. 30c
Banquet Rye	1.50 Gal. Qt. 97c	Port, Sherry	1.50 Gal. Qt. 49c



RUSSIANS LEAVING

...that the Russians already are
...the mighty fortresses at the confluence
...of the Volga and the Terek.
...With the Russian army in the
...Mackensen's army it is expected that
...the Russian army will begin the
...drive in an effort to envelop the
...army of Mackensen.
...According to a statement issued by
...the Russian Ministry of War, the
...the Tenth Legion forces have

Hold Plainville
Man fax Blackout

...and the most delicate taste, to serve superbly with champagne. This selection is available with the top of the cheese, leaving the superb meringue to melt in your mouth. Or you can have our special cheese and meringue, with the last two ingredients written against the name of pears and other fruits such as the taste of the apple, pear, orange, the same meringue, with the last two ingredients written against the name of the fruit. Another smashing effect was produced by a poster showing some ladies. Under the poster, the text was all it said: But that was enough.

[illegible]

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BEAUFORT HISTORIC NORTH CHURCH RINGING IN THE 4TH

Flag Raising on Common, Faneuil Hall Meeting and Other Events in Celebration Tomorrow.

The bells in the steeple of the Old North Church at midnight rang in the Fourth for Boston, but the city will not hold the celebration till tomorrow. "Safety and Sanity," as in the past, will be the rule of the day and the few cannon shots will replace the crackle of the cannon cracker in the celebration.

A brand new feature of tomorrow's celebration, and one that is destined to become a national custom, will be the "Americanization Day" reception at Faneuil Hall, at 10 o'clock. It will be a reception for the children of the naturalized American citizens. Chairman John M. Minors of the Election Board will preside, and the speakers will include: Congressman George Holden, Tinkham, Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the United States District Court, and Judge Thomas H. Dew of the Boston Municipal Court. The new voters will take the "Oath of a Freeman" which is embodied in the program of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts.

FEAR-RAISING ON COMMON. The city's official celebration will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, when Acting Mayor Coleman will preside at the top of the Old State House. Afterward will come a march to the old State House, where Mr. Coleman will preside in Colonial costume will read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony. The oration exercises at Faneuil Hall will follow. Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, chairman of the celebration, will speak and Acting Mayor Coleman will speak and the Declaration of Independence will be read. The celebration will be a patriotic one, and in various parts of the city have been decorated with the stars and stripes.

Boston Common will keep open for visitors during the day for visiting members of out-of-town delegations. There will be celebrations and outdoor events at Wood Island Park, the Roxbury playgrounds, the Washington street playground in Roslindale, the North End Park, Marine Park, Jamaica Pond and the Charles River Basin.

The baseball teams of the Ward 11 Democratic Club and of the McCreedy Club, both of Roxbury, will begin a baseball game at 4 a. m. to open the day in style.

BIG CHURCH BOUT. In Chelsea, Mayor James M. Malone will be the touch for a forty-foot bout shortly after midnight tonight. The bout will be the first between Mayor Webster and the Mayor of Chelsea, Mayor Charles F. Baker. There will be observation and a parade during the day.

In Quincy there will be an unique bonfire. Mayor Chester I. Campbell will touch a torch to the bonfire, an old structure owned by the city, and it will go up in smoke for the public edification.

A parade of floats is Waltham's distinctive celebration.

Point Shirley will have a midnight bonfire and a parade of "horribles."

Central Council to Meet Tuesday

The Central Council of the Irish Country Clubs will meet in Beacon Building on Tuesday evening.

Digest Well Sleep Well

Helps digestion that goes on during sleep. Intestinal indigestion is a common cause of sleeplessness.

A delicate combination of ginger, anise, lemon, and other ingredients, which acts on the stomach, and gives a refreshing and invigorating effect.

Sanford's Ginger

Helps digestion that goes on during sleep. Intestinal indigestion is a common cause of sleeplessness.

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Sanford's Ginger

How Boston Will Celebrate Independence Day Tomorrow

Flag Raising and Patriotic Exercises, 9 a. m., Boston Common

Flag Drill by Daughters of Veterans

Reception to Newly Naturalized Citizens, 9 a. m., Faneuil Hall

Reading of Declaration of Independence, 10 a. m., Old State House

By W. Kendrick Lennox

Oration Exercises, 10:30 a. m., Faneuil Hall

Orator—Louis D. Brandeis

Chaplain—Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J., President Boston College

Patriotic Exercises—Athletics and Games by Children of District Playgrounds

Rowing Regatta, 9 a. m., District Playgrounds

City Athletic Meet, 10 a. m., Boston Common

Veteran Firemen's Play, 10 a. m., Boston Common

City Sailing Regatta, 2 p. m., City Point

City Swimming Regatta, 2 p. m., City Point

Children's Festival—Dancing, etc., 2:30 p. m., Franklin Park, at Playstead

Dedication Wendell Phillips Statue, 4 p. m., Public Garden

Americanization Evening Program, 7:30 p. m., Fireworks 9

Evening Band Concerts, 7:30 p. m., Boston Common, Jamaica Pond, Franklin Field, Marine Park, Hyde Park, Roslindale, at Washington Street Playground, Neponset Playground, Brighton, Wash. Park, Orient Heights, South End, Harrison avenue, and Roxbury, Magazine and Dunmore streets.

Fireworks—Jamaica Plain, Marine Park, Hyde Park, Roslindale, at S. p. m.

Boston Common, Franklin Field, 9 p. m.

London and London, 9 p. m., Boston Common, Franklin Field, 9 p. m.

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SOMEWHERE IN THE BIG PARADE

Peace Floats and Military and Naval Divisions to Be Features.

Somerville will have a big parade tomorrow as the observance of Independence Day.

The parade will include five divisions of the city.

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PAPERS OUT FOR LAUNCH BRITISH SUBMARINE H-14

For Sea Diver at Fore River.

Mrs. Guy W. Currier Is Sponsor

The H-14 was launched for the British government at the Fore River ship building company's yards in Quincy yesterday afternoon.

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SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915.

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BRANDEIS EXPLAINS ZIONIST PLAN

"It Is the Pilgrim Inspiration and Impulse Over Again and the Descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers Should Not Find the Palestine Movement Hard to Understand and Sympathize With," He Tells Julian Hawthorne.

JEWS OF THIS
COUNTRY MUST
LEAD STRUGGLE

Equal Opportunity for All of Race
Can Only Be Had in Land
of Fathers.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

"ZIONISM is the Pilgrim inspiration and impulse over again," said Louis Brandeis to me the other morning; "the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers should not find it hard to understand and sympathize with it."

We speak of "intellectual light," and the correspondence of the spiritual with the physical illumination could in no person be better exemplified than in Brandeis. The legal firm with which he is connected occupies enormous offices on the upper floor of a great city building, and Brandeis' private room, at the end of long corridors, past the entrances of many rooms where stenographers labor and lawyers marshal evidence and prepare cases, is a bright and pleasant, but business-like, place, free from noise and full of daylight. But the chief light in the room comes from the face and expression of Brandeis himself.

Like other men of exceptional mental endowments, he puts aside the appearance of pre-occupation, and seems to bask, as it were, in abundant leisure. He sits at ease in his office chair, suggesting casualness and contentment by his attitude, though his paraphernalia is of the simplest, and talks with a smiling and effortless facility, yet waiting never a word, and following like a sure hunter the trail of his thought.

He has the art of the great orator, not in mouthing and magniloquence, but in the arrangement and grouping of ideas so as to produce a cumulative and convincing effect. His arguments are fluent and persistent, demonstrative rather than emphatic; and the inner mind which discourses behind the lips, sheds continual sunshine and significance on what his lips utter, and renders his countenance a mirror of meaning and intelligence, softened by the tenderest and broadest human sympathies and interest.

For his intellect is warm, not cold, catholic, not contracted, and it discharges and overcomes opposition after the manner more of the sun than of the sword.

Moulding of Features
Recalls Abraham Lincoln.

A man of good height and proportions, the moulding of his features is especially in profile, so strongly recalls Abraham Lincoln that I was half surprised, when he rose to greet me, not to find him taller. The upper lip is massive, but wider in proportion to his height than Lincoln's; a great breadth and power, of a space to contain the physical along with the spiritual in harmonious union.

There is a fresh and youthful charm in the look of his eyes—an emotional contagion, a companionable look, inspiring and promoting confidence and belief in his frank and free, often glowing white and even teeth; there is a ruddy swarthyness in his complexion; he is alive with vigor and energy, but there are lines in his cheek which tell of toil and suffering, and the burn-



"The Jews of America must lead in the struggle for liberation and equality of opportunity for all Jews," Louis D. Brandeis recites for Julian Hawthorne the Epic of Zionism. Photographed by AMERICAN staff photographer in Mr. Brandeis' Boston office.

ing of great thoughts and purposes.

"Your Pilgrims," he said, "possessed the ease and convenience of Holland, but they preferred the hardships of virgin forests, Indiana, malaria. If so they might realize their vision. They fought the wilderness and overcame it, and established their spiritual freedom and their right to a national life."

"The development of the individual is not enough for the welfare of a nation; the nation—the community—must also be uplifted to self-consciousness, which the individual shall personally greet and advance. The desire of the Jews has for thousands of years been to get back to Zion; to have their own central place; their country—from which they may journey and dwell elsewhere as they will; and for there they could be but one home country—Palestine."

"Does Zangwill share that desire?" I asked him. "Zangwill," replied he, smiling, "came early into the movement; but he did not think that Palestine was the only place for us; he thought of some half-way house of exiling. But the conclusion of most of us has been that there should be one goal for us—one idea: to get back to Zion."

"The obstacles and difficulties do not weigh with us; the Jews, for many centuries, have been educated and strengthened by difficulties and hardships. Persecution has served to keep us united, to preserve our Jewish sentiment and observances, to prevent assimilation—which is suicide. "America, for the Palestine, was a wilderness; Palestine, for the

Zionists, is a desert; but it will be made a blossom as the rose, and to flow with milk and honey; the beginning, under the last generation, has already been made."

"War Will Make Our
Going Home Easier."

"For the Indians, we have the Turks and the Bedouins; they have harassed and insulted with us somewhat, but not very much, and from no settled purpose of hostility. They are content, as a rule, to let us follow our own devices; and the principle of home rule and democracy, upon which we build, is allowed."

"It is no wonder," he added, again smiling, "if Jews make good Americans; the same ideas of government which emancipated the Colonies and created the United States, were held by the Jews many centuries ago. Jews came here from the most desolate of governments—the Russian—and find themselves at home. Nothing in Americanism seems strange to them."

"But," he continued, with a graver look, "they need their own country; the free freedom from all personal restraints and tyranny enjoyed here endangers, in a degree, the integrity of the ancient Jewish law and regimen, which has been maintained in the Ghetto of Europe."

"There were no criminals in the old Jewish communities, and no unchastity among their women; and the recent revelations of crime and looseness among Jews in New York has shocked and shamed our people everywhere. It is time we went home; and the results of the present war will make our going easier."

"I have always thought you must be a poet," remarked "Zionism is an epic."

"It is an epic!" he rejoined. "But it is an intellectual movement. It is based upon thought long matured in the best Jewish minds. It has its emotional side, and appeal, but it is the mental convictions and perceptions that guide and control."

"There was a Jewish youth living in Berlin, of such good parts that at the age of twenty-six he was earning an income of twenty-five thousand marks—in Berlin! He began to think of Zionism; he elaborated and formulated his ideas; and at last he decided to leave his comfortable and affluent life and go to Palestine. He is now about thirty-four years old, and is the leader there; all leaders of the Jews have attained their position by moral and intellectual endurance."

No Jews Will Be
"Sent" to Palestine.

"Leaders in the communities of Palestine—there are nearly fifty of them now—insinuate and promote development both material, and spiritual and social; they are redeeming the desert places and making them fertile, and they are re-establishing the Hebrew language as the common tongue of the people—a powerful influence toward reviving the Jewish spirit."

"Health and social order are preserved by insulating the provisions of the ancient Jewish law, it remains for the Jews of America and of the world to erect the superstructure upon the foundation which our pioneers have laid."

"Are not the Jewish women—the daughters in Israel—interested in this movement?" I inquired.

Brandeis seemed to welcome the suggestion; there is a quality in him which seems to indicate that good women have played a beneficent part in his career.

"Jewish women were always held on an equality with men in the old dispensation," he said. "They have been deeply concerned in the idea and progress of Zionism, and they have not been content with mere passive approval. They have been a strong moving force."

"It was a Jewish woman who brought about the creation of the Jewish mounted police, who maintain order and prevent crime in all the communities. This duty had formerly been done by Bedouins, but at her suggestion, a Jewish body of young horsemen was organized, and is now in complete charge. Most of them knew nothing of horses before that time—had hardly ever been near one; but they are now perfect riders, and were wonderfully good workmen as well."

"There is a legend," he went on, laughing, in a gentle way he has, "that a Bedouin chief, after seeing some of the shooting practice of these Jewish police, said that they were so skilful that when an enemy fired at one of them, they could take aim and hit his bullet in the air!"

I asked whether it were intended to send all Jews to Palestine. "No Jews will be sent to Palestine," was his reply. "The place is made ready; legal right of habitation is secured; and any who wish are free to go. But it is of the essence of Zionism that there shall be no compulsion; and, of course, Palestine could not accommodate nearly more than a fifth of the

Jews in the world. But it is not the physical size of the central community that has importance; it is the spirit within it, and the strength of its organization."

"Athens dominated the civilization of its time by such a spirit, and the number of Greeks actually living in Athens was never relatively large. And when, in history, Jewish influence in the world was greatest comparatively few of them lived in Palestine. But the impulse to return there is intensely practical, in spite of its idealistic element."

Jews of America
Must Lead Struggle.

"There must be a centre of Jewish life in a Jewish land; and during the last generation the progress toward the realization of that dream has been wonderful. It began in the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice of a few Jewish emigrants from Russia and Roumania; instead of coming here, where they might have had material comforts, they chose to encounter hardships and danger in the land of their fathers."

"Nothing there was easy for them; the government was despotic, the earth was sterile and malarious, neither life nor property was secure, and the emigrants had no knowledge of agriculture. Many died, but some survived—the fittest—and after long discouragement, succeeded in proving that Palestine was fit for the modern Jew, and that the modern Jew is fit for Palestine. It is for us to complete what they began."

"The brotherhood of man, and social justice—the twentieth cen-

tury ideal of America—we have the physical size of the central community that has importance; it is the spirit within it, and the strength of its organization."

"Persecution has made Jews thinkers, and thought and sympathy are pregnant of democracy."

"The Jews of America, unbattered by Old World problems and disabilities, must lead in the struggle for liberation and equality of opportunity for all Jews; and these can be had only by possessing the land of our forefathers, and having the option of living, as people of other nations do, either there, or wherever else the individual Jew may prefer."

It is one thing to find it convenient not to live at home, and another to have no home to live in," I suggested.

Centuries Developed
Intellectual Capacity.

"To be united in spirit and in action, organization is indispensable," Brandeis continued. "Organization will demonstrate to the world the extent and degree of our desire for liberty, the available resources that we possess, and the existence of competent leaders to devote their energies and their money to the support of the undertaking. It is to promote such organization that the meetings now being held in Boston were projected."

"And they have been successful," I asked. "The memory of the great occasion in Mechanics Hall seemed to brighten in Brandeis' eyes. "That hall," he said, "would probably contain, normally, about ten thousand people. On the night of the meeting twenty thousand persons came to attend it. All of them were Jews—with a small

'GREAT BOSTON
MEETING SHOWS
VICTORY SPIRIT'

'Palestine Will Ultimately Do For
Us More Than We Can Do
for Palestine.'

sprinkling of others, who came out of sympathy and interest. They packed the building, every seat, all standing room on floor and galleries were filled and over-filled. "And in that great gathering, the order, decorum, intelligence and enthusiasm were wonderful to see. It was spontaneous; there was no need of outside control. They respected themselves and one another, and the object for which they were assembled. The true, ancient Jewish spirit was dominant everywhere. It was an assurance of success for Zionism."

"In what way do you think the war will help you?" I asked.

"It ends as we hope it may," said he, "it will no doubt free Jews in Europe from various disabilities under which they still labor, at least in the eastern part; but the countries will have been so devastated that emigration from them must take place to an unprecedented extent."

"More than half of the Jews in the world live near the western frontiers of Russia; it is not desirable that all of them should come here; but what occasion or emergency could be more favorable for inducing them to go to Palestine? And for facilitating that result, we in America can do great service."

"We can obtain, when peace comes, something more than promises of betterment for our brethren, or than the transient efforts of general philanthropy. How this shall be done—the policy which should be pursued—cannot be stated now; every Jew in America, in his place, and as far as he can, should stand ready to cooperate to the utmost."

"And you believe that you can count upon the cooperation?" "If discipline has a value," said Brandeis, "the Jews have had opportunity to profit by it. For twenty-five centuries we have developed our intellectual capacity by constant training. The observances of our religion keep our minds active; and the centuries of ill usage we have suffered restricted us to study—no other life than that of the intellect and spirit were open to us."

"Our privations protected us from temptation. The weaker among us perished, or were absorbed by other peoples. Our daily life for hundreds of years was one of hard work and temperate moral conduct; and we of today reap the benefits of this long discipline."

"But an inheritance richer than that is the attainment of the plot of vision and of the ideal—the spiritual and intellectual perceptions—which make life worth living and constitute the veritable Jewish spirit."

"We have taught ourselves to see in the duty of the citizen to the community the dominant conception in life; to educate ourselves in such a manner that each may be competent to understand, at least, the problems of government; to accept willingly the leadership of the high moral and intellectual endowment, and to recognize no divine right to govern; and to develop the community sense—such is striving for the welfare of the community as

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

TIGERS AGAIN VANQUISH THE CHICAGO SOX

Ty, Sam & Co. Take Rowland's Band Into Camp by 9 to 4.

DETROIT, July 3.—Detroit came from behind and happened the White Sox, 9 to 4. The Tigers broke into the sixth, driving Russell, Clinton and Root from the mound in quick succession. Cobb cleared the base with a double. The score:

DETROIT	CHICAGO
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Total	0

DETROIT	CHICAGO
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Total	0

Johnson Off Form, Yankees Get One

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Yankees and Senators divided a double-header. The Yankees won the first in eleven innings, 4 to 2, and the Sox the second, 4 to 1. Johnson was way off form in the second and retired. The score:

NEW YORK	SENATORS
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Total	0

NEW YORK	SENATORS
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NEW YORK	SENATORS
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NEW YORK	SENATORS
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NEW YORK	SENATORS
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NEW YORK	SENATORS
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Shannon Twins Remarkable Boys Katzenjammer 'Kids of Baseball'

Here are the Shannon Twins. Can you tell them apart? The man who says them can't.



By A. H. C. MITCHELL.

Two remarkable red-headed young men have just joined the Braves. They are red-headed; not are they red-headed because they are remarkable. They are Joseph and Maurice Shannon. They are twins. You can't tell them apart. One is tall, the other is short. They have just finished their school. They attended South Hill School, South Orange, N. J. One day the other said to the talkative one:

"Say, go tell the teacher you are sick and want to go home."

The talkative twin did so and reported back to the quiet one that the teacher said he could go home whenever. The quiet one heard it and the other said to the talkative one:

"Hard lives for the twins. Pause and consider, please, the complications that might arise if the quiet twin carried out a similar scheme on the talkative one. We will assume that one of them is a much better hitter than the other."

Suppose the good hitter went up to a pitcher in the eighth inning, and batted for the pitcher drives in a run. Then in the ninth it is announced that the poor hitter is sent up to bat for someone, but that in reality he batted twice as again and makes another hit, putting the Shannon twins in a position to win the game. The quiet one said to the talkative one:

"GARNET FOUND TWINS. The Shannon twins are remarkable ball players. They are more 'vase' in age and appearance. President 'Garnet' found them up. They were recommended to him by a friend in New York who told him that they came over to Boston as soon as school ended and tried to make a fortune. The miracle man alone hands with the boys-headed young men when they arrived, gave them a supercilious smile and told them to go up to the way park, put on uniforms and foot the course of time waiting."

Mentally, the Miracle Man cursed his boys for sending a sample of his side along when there wasn't a chance to win the game. He thought that the League rule which limits the number of players on a team may carry to the course of time waiting."

SOME BALL PLAYER, BUT WHICH? "The boys must think I run a kindergarten where I have players. I wonder what he thinks I am to do with these red-headed twins he has found on me. And I wonder if they have any more of these kind of twins in their home. When I was a boy, twenty-one, I'll be figured."

Shallows suddenly stopped alone.

to himself. He had just seen one of the Shannon twins race up to the top of the left field banking and grab a line drive with one hand with the arm and brace of a combination of Duff Lewis, Zach Wheat, Clyde Mills, Harry Meeker, Fred Spiker and Ty Cobb, all rolled into one. He did not take his eye off the fast headed youngsters. He saw Joe Shannon, over the outfield like a greyhound and make difficult catches. He saw Maurice Shannon pick up a grounder in and around third base when it was Jimmy Collins' turn. And when it came to throwing, both boys showed remarkable arms. They got the ball away without and last night when their throw was straight and carried through.

STOOD BY LINE OLD-TIMERS. In batting practice they stood up the old-timers and clouted the ball in all corners of the lot. After watching them two days, Stallings said:

"I'm afraid to talk about them. From what I've seen I have no hesitancy in saying that they are the two best prospects that ever came to a major league club. I may be badly fooled later on, but they haven't fooled me. If they develop the way they think they will I'm going to ask Mr. Barry to send all time to developing ball players like the Shannon twins."

The Braves went over to New York last week and the twins were left behind in charge. They were not to be carried to the place. Stallings couldn't stand being taken from them. He sent for them and they arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

WHEN OPPORTUNITY CAME. The opportunity came for one of them in a most unexpected manner. Little Joe Connolly was injured by being hit in the face by a ball and had to be carried to the hospital. The Shannon twins were sent to take his place. They were not to be carried to the hospital. They were sent to take his place. They were not to be carried to the hospital. They were sent to take his place.

King George's Vase for Yachting at Fair

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A gold vase standing more than two feet high, the gift of King George to the yachting of America, was presented to the British embassy from London and forwarded to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it is to be one of the prizes in the aquatic sports.

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NEW BEDFORD AND BROCKTON DIVIDE

Each Team Manages to Smash Out a Victory in Double-Header.

NEW BEDFORD, July 3.—New Bedford won the first, 6 to 2, and Brockton the second, 5 to 2. Brockton batted Young hard in the first. The score:

NEW BEDFORD	BROCKTON
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Total	0

NEW BEDFORD	BROCKTON
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Total	0

NEW BEDFORD	BROCKTON
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Total	0

NEW BEDFORD	BROCKTON
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Total	0

NEW BEDFORD	BROCKTON
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Total	0

NEW BEDFORD	BROCKTON
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Total	0

NEW BEDFORD	BROCKTON
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Total	0

SENATORS COME HERE TOMORROW

Washington Team Plays Red Sox Six Games in Three Days.

By A. H. C. MITCHELL. The Washington club, which comes tomorrow to play the Red Sox, will remain three days and in that time six games will be played at Fenway Park.

Tomorrow the two battles will be split into morning and afternoon engagements, it being a holiday, but Tuesday and Wednesday there will be double-headers.

The morning game tomorrow begins at 1:30 and in the afternoon the teams will line up at 3 o'clock. Take it all in all the Red Sox seem to be in better shape as regards pitchers than the Senators. Pitchers are what count the most when double-headers are on the tapis. The score-keepers of the Red Sox staff, except these who were used in Saturday's games against the Athletics, have had quite a rest as there were no games in Boston on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

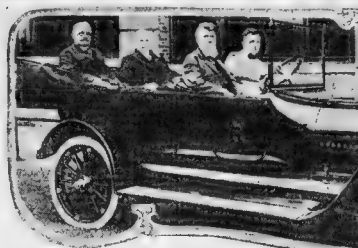
Of course, Walter Johnson, who he will oppose the Boston team in one of the six games. It is hard to say how he can be used more than one day, unless he goes in as a regular reliever. His boys do not fear the great Sox. They have always given him a run for his money, and on not a few occasions they have beaten him. Outside of Walter, the Washingtons have a pretty good staff of pitchers. Although it has not seemed out as well as Manager Griffith expected it would when the Senators left, the Sox have the edge on twirlers, it is of course.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—The Page defeated the Top-Tops, 3 to 1. The team won by the Page when they reported Indianapolis last season was raised and the players who were on the team were given a raise. The score:

NEWARK	TOP-TOPS
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
Total	0

NEWARK	TOP-TOPS
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
Total	0

GRACE IS THE DOMINANT NOTE AS HANDSOME A CAR AS EVER PRODUCED



Some of the Studebaker officials in the first of the new Studebaker Sixes that come from the Detroit factories. Reading from left to right they are: Frederick S. Fish, president of the Studebaker Corporation; A. R. Erickson, first vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation; J. M. Studebaker, one of the five brothers who founded the business; and James G. Hoeslet, vice-president in charge of production and the designer of the new cars.

NEED UNIVERSAL ROAD LAWS ALONG LINCOLN HIGHWAY

New Jersey Leads Way; Recent Law Model Upon Which Other Commonwealths May Act.

The hardships imposed upon the motorist touring in another State from the one in which he lives, by dissimilar ordinances, police regulations and statutes has become an important problem for motorists of the Lincoln Highway. Not only is this true as to miles, but also as to the cost of travel. In New Jersey, for example, through which it passes, there is no distance on the subject of toll. Any driver crossing the Lincoln Highway from New Jersey into any one of the twenty-five States to which it extends under the same legal requirements. The work of such a law is to make this condition has been undertaken in New Jersey. It is true that only the first step has been taken, but that step points the way for further constructive work.

It is a law as proposed by the New Jersey legislature, which is to be the model for all other States. It is a law which is to be the model for all other States. It is a law which is to be the model for all other States.

Reduction in Price Announced

The E. A. Gilmore Company, New England distributors for the Lewis VI, have just received the advice that the price on the Lewis VI has been reduced to \$1250. Mr. Gilmore says: "I consider this reduction of \$125 from the former price the most sensational announcement that has been offered the public."

Patterson Is Now Director of Publicity

R. Patterson, advertising representative for many years for the Hupp Motor Car Company, has been appointed director of publicity for the Hupp Motor Car Company.

MAKES 21.7 MILES ON GALLON OF GAS

Buick Six Makes Excellent Showing Irrespective of Weather Conditions.

One of the most remarkable performances made in New England was that of a 1916 Buick Six, when an average of 21.7 miles to the gallon of gasoline was made. It required no great search of memory to recall that the weather on Thursday, July 1st, was made was about 70° in the shade, when the rain was said to be in the weather. The Buick Six, driven by Mr. J. H. Murphy, made the run from Boston to New Bedford, a distance of 100 miles, in 4 hours and 45 minutes, using 4.6 gallons of gasoline. The Buick Six, driven by Mr. J. H. Murphy, made the run from Boston to New Bedford, a distance of 100 miles, in 4 hours and 45 minutes, using 4.6 gallons of gasoline.

Now Realizing Their Mistakes

"Most of those who have bought Buick cars without a detachable top realize that they made a mistake," says George H. Lawrence.

"In a recent part of the country there has been a little war in the open air. The weather is driving in and the sun is shining. The weather is driving in and the sun is shining. The weather is driving in and the sun is shining."

Chalmers "Six-48"

Seven-Passenger - - - - \$1550

Chalmers "Master Six"

In either Touring Car or Limousine Bodies at Prices Ranging from - - - \$3350

These are the magnificent Master Sixes which have stood all tests of performance, appearance, quality and upkeep. People who demand the utmost in a motor car will find that the 1916 Chalmers "Master-Six" measures up to the highest standards of automobile construction and still remains within reach of the average purse.

These models are on exhibition now in our showroom. First orders will be filled from stock.

Chalmers Motor Co. of Mass., Inc.
620 Commonwealth Avenue
HARRY PYKE, Mgr. Phone B. B. 4003

"Let Your Next Car be a Chalmers"

Chalmers 1916 Cars Here Astounding Values—Astounding Prices

THE Chalmers Motor Company, with its new organization, even greater factory facilities, additional buildings, more men and still more capital, and with a quadrupled production is bringing out for the season of 1916 a series of cars the equal of which have never been offered before.

The Chalmers Company is the only leading manufacturer that is offering a new car for 1916 at a new price—in the medium-price class.

Others have either put out a new car at a higher price, the same old car at the same old price, or the same old car at a cut price.

This new Chalmers is the Six-40 shown below at the astounding price of \$1275.

The Light-Six and Master-Six are continued in improved models at lower prices.

Such prices at higher quality than ever before are only made possible by cutting out middleman's profits, buying for cash on definite specifications, utilizing new methods of manufacture and administration, working on smaller profits and greater production.

The Chalmers Motor Company has also inaugurated a new Chalmers Service Plan by means of which we are able to offer gratis to every new Chalmers owner service in the form of an interchangeable service coupon book, good for a definite amount of work—at any Chalmers dealers—anywhere.



Chalmers Six-40 \$1275.00

This is the most remarkable motor car that has ever been offered for \$1275. It is the lowest price at which Chalmers quality has ever been sold.

It is the only American stock car with a standard overhead camshaft motor, the type that Europe was working on when war stopped production.

It is this type of motor that broke all records for 500 miles at both Indianapolis and Chicago speedway races, going at the terrific speed of 90 miles

per hour at Indianapolis and 98 miles an hour at Chicago—the most grueling test of motor car efficiency ever known.

This motor gives the car instant get away, wonderful flexibility, great power and economy. The car rides like a Pullman.

It is the superior of cars that three years ago sold for \$3000 or over. Be sure to come in and see it.



Chalmers "Six-48"
Seven-Passenger - - - - \$1550



Chalmers "Master Six"
In either Touring Car or Limousine
Bodies at Prices Ranging from - - - \$3350

This is the 1916 series of the popular Light-Six declared by thousands of enthusiastic owners to be the most satisfactory motor car they have ever owned. It is light where it can be, strong where it should be. It is the most economical car in America in upkeep cost and admittedly the best car made within \$500 of its price.

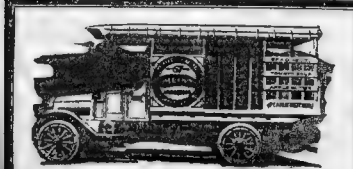
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Chalmers Motor Co. of Mass., Inc.
620 Commonwealth Avenue
HARRY PYKE, Mgr. Phone B. B. 4003

"Let Your Next Car be a Chalmers"



MACK

MACK WORM DRIVE models have been adopted by H. J. Heinz Co. because they represent the nearest approach to motor truck perfection.

—It has the keynote of MACK construction is simplicity. —It has fewer working parts to get out of order than any other truck.

—The MACK motor has only three gears—crankshaft, camshaft, and gear driving water pump and magnets.

—Oil piping is cast-iron integral with crankcase and cylinders.

—RESULT: No oil pipes to vibrate loose.

—Torsional drive strain is taken through the rear springs, giving great flexibility, easy starting, and smooth operation.

—Springs have graphite and bronze bushings—lasting continuous and even lubrication.

—Easy power plant.

—According to all parts—making it possible to remove independent units without disturbing adjacent parts.

MACK trucks have many other superior mechanical features which truck buyers everywhere have been quick to recognize.

Capacities 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 7½ tons. Also 5 to 15-ton Tractor Trailers.

MACK MOTOR TRUCK CO.
N. H. RAILROAD
125 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.

TO SING AT SOUTH BOSTON OUTING

been completed. Members and friends of the organization will board cars in West Broadway, corner of 11th street, South Boston, and after three hours through the suburbs will enjoy dancing and an entertainment.

**Four Clubs Meet
This Afternoon**

The Knights of St. Finbar and the Donegal, Kildare and Meath County Associations will hold meetings today

Skirts of Pique, with novelty pocket, button trimmed, sizes for women and misses and **\$1 15**

Skirts for Women and Misses. Satine, repp, poplin, plaids, linens and cordelines, a large variety of styles to choose from.. **\$1.50**

Suits
\$1

1.65
2.89

SUBSTANTIAL, brick and stone corbel fireplace, last section of Broadway, 100. (Boston, at ave. 8 at road 3, 100 feet across to be sold to little estate of M. BLACKWELL, Boston, 126 Mass. St.

FOR SALE - 2 family homes, 11 rooms with porches, large lot, price only \$2,800 with estate, GEO. W. J. DEKINS, 45 MASS. St., 2192-F Bk.

Board and Rooms

Board and Rooms. Board and Rooms

CASTLE SQUARE HOTEL

Tremont, Chandler and Berkeley Sts. EUROPEAN PLAN BOSTON HOTEL CO., LESSEES CHARLES F. SLEEPER, Mgr.

Three blocks from the Back Bay stations of the N. Y. N. H. & B. A. & P. Electric direct to and from all railroad stations and steamboat landings.

EVERY ROOM HAS A PRIVATE BATH
Long-Distance Telephone in each room.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

From June First to September First, 1915

Private Bathrooms for one person. Reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per day.

250 single suites with private bathrooms for two persons. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.00 per day.

50 double suites with private bathrooms for two persons. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Nothing Higher—Bargains Transferred Free

First-Class Club and Service, Large Valet Staff, Breakfast from 7:30 to 10:30

PLEASE SEND POSTAL FOR BOOKLET

121 FAYAN STREET, NEWTON, MASS. 1, 1915. Write Name, Address, and State to Boston Hotel Co., 121 Fayan Street, Newton, Mass.

[illegible][illegible]

Furnished Rooms—East Boston.
S. 1111 Broadway, East Boston, near
St. Paul St. 2 furnished rooms, also
bath, gas, electric, water, and
heat. Apply daily.

Furnished Rooms—East Boston.
S. 1111 Broadway, East Boston, near
St. Paul St. 2 furnished rooms, also
bath, gas, electric, water, and
heat. Apply daily.

Furnished Rooms—Forest Hills.
S. 1111 Broadway, East Boston, near
St. Paul St. 2 furnished rooms, also
bath, gas, electric, water, and
heat. Apply daily.

Furnished Rooms—Jam. Plain.
S. 1111 Broadway, East Boston, near
St. Paul St. 2 furnished rooms, also
bath, gas, electric, water, and
heat. Apply daily.

Furnished Rooms—Medford.
S. 1111 Broadway, East Boston, near
St. Paul St. 2 furnished rooms, also
bath, gas, electric, water, and
heat. Apply daily.

Furnished Rooms—Revere.
S. 1111 Broadway, East Boston, near
St. Paul St. 2 furnished rooms, also
bath, gas, electric, water, and
heat. Apply daily.

[illegible]

Picturesque Mexico at the Panama Exposition



A Group of Natives Who Inhabit a Mexican Village at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

SHAKE off a thousand years of civilization; blot out for the time being the memory of the electric train which brought you to San Francisco; lift the misty curtain of the past over the incandescent twentieth century, and then you are ready to dream your way through the Mexican display at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Mexico was too torn by strife and civil war at the time the exposition was built to permit of her erecting a national pavilion, as did nearly all of the other Latin-American countries. There is no such thing therefore as official Mexico at the exposition. But the arts and crafts of Mexico, the Mexico of the people, the Mexico of dreamy serenades and gallant caballeros, the Mexico of song, the Mexico of ancient handicrafts and semi-primitive industries, is represented at the exposition in unique manner.

It is represented by the "Tehuantepec Mexican Village." There is another exhibit in the agricultural palace at the exposition, an exhibit of Mexican land, with a beautiful background of hazy blue hills and of a tropical line, hanging over brooks and pastures.

It is at the "Tehuantepec Village," however, that the spirit of this Southern American country reveals itself to the visitor. The Tehuantepec Village is a chunk of old Mexico dug up, roots and all, and trans-

planted on the shores of the Pacific coast in full view of the Golden Gate. Mexican trees shade the gardens of the Tehuantepec Village, and over the rivulets in these gardens are bridges constructed from Mexican wood in Mexican fashion. The village itself is a combined reproduction of a Mexican town and a manor house, typifying the life of both the well-to-do and the humble elements of that country.

As you enter the gates of the Mexican exhibit you find yourself in an old open market place. To each side are booths where Mexican men and women pursue their work, their trades and crafts with ancient primitive tools, primitive looms, primitive files, primitive furnaces, and in that slow, primitive fashion that has nothing in common with twentieth century factory ways and efficiency driven methods of work.

A pottery worker is making ancient pottery with infinite patience and few tools. A loom that brings the days of Homer and the Bible to mind is used in weaving serapes and rugs, which, because of their quaintness and the immense and painstaking labor that goes in the weaving of the figures in these serapes, are valued at \$50 per inch.

The merry laughter of gay Mexican señoritas, the pulsating music of gallant Mexican caballeros and the delightful half hour of dreams. The visitor returns to twentieth century civilization refreshed by his brief dive into this entrancing past.



A Mexican Village Belle.



A Mexican Señorita and Caballero Dancing to Mexican Music.

One of the Shows Entertaining at the Exposition
The Mexican Village to the Exposition
With Mexican Spanish Dances.

3

How Lieut. Warneford Destroyed a Zeppelin Single Handed



A Method of Dropping Bombs by Hand Employed by English Aviators in Attacking Zeppelins.

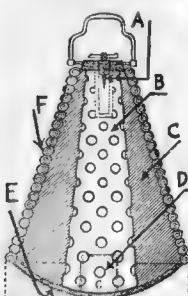
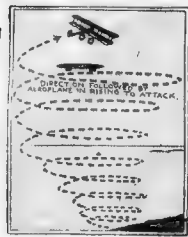
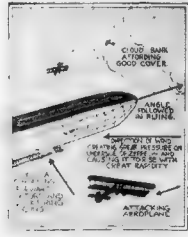


Diagram of an Incendiary Air Bomb. A. Device Which Ignites the Bomb When It Strikes. B. Funnel Filled With "Thermite" Which On Ignition Generates Heat at a Temperature of 5000 Degrees Fahrenheit. C. Scattering Mortar Metal All About. D. Packing of Highly Inflammable Rancous Material Which Ignites the "Thermite." E. Molten White Phosphorous at the Bottom Which Develops Potent Fumes. F. Metal Case of Bomb.



How Warneford's Aeroplane Made to Chase the Zeppelin by Rising in Spirals. A Simple Method That Which Enables Zeppelins to Ascend to Great Heights.



How Zeppelins and Aeroplanes Manoeuvre to Take Advantage of Weather Conditions in Fighting.

Single Handed

The Man Who Won the First Victory of Its Kind in Human History Describes the Epic Fight Between the David and the Goliath of the Air

SUB-LEUTENANT REGINALD A. J. WARNEFORD, of the British Navy Flying Corps, recovered the Victoria Cross for having single handedly destroyed a Zeppelin on June 7. This was everywhere acclaimed as the most remarkable flying exploit of the war, the only race in which an aeroplane had destroyed a Zeppelin in the air. On July 17 Warneford was killed while flying near Die in France, before his tragic and untimely death he had given the following most interesting account of his great exploit to a representative of this newspaper in France.

By Sub-Lieutenant Reginald A. Warneford, of the Flying Corps, British Navy, the Young English Aviator Who Recovered the Victoria Cross for Destroying a Zeppelin Single Handed.

I ALV had the good luck to be credited with bringing down the first Zeppelin destroyed by a monoplane in the air. It was really quite an easy thing to do and would have been just as easy and even to any other man in our service if he had had the opportunity on the night of June 7. Three of us, Lieutenants J. P. Wilson, Lieutenant J. Mills and myself, were sent out on an reconnaissance over the German lines in Belgium. We started out in the dark, calculating that we should have daylight by the time we were in a position to do any damage or gain any information of importance. We were guided by our compasses, which we could see by our electric lamps. All of us were using small, swift Morane monoplanes.

At about 5:30 in the morning, when a cold gray dawn was breaking through the sky, we found ourselves just north of the city of Brussels. Descending a little toward the earth we were able to distinguish the big Zeppelin hangar built by the Germans at Evere, in Belgium. My companions then rose a little higher until they were exactly over the hangar. One after another, they let their bombs. Several found their mark and I saw a sheet of flame, seeming as colossal as a comic catastrophe, shoot out from the hangar. I believe it reached a height of almost five hundred feet. It was the explosion of gas.

For the moment there was no room for me in this work. My comrades having done all the damage, turned to the hangar and used all their ammunition, turned and went home to their camp.

I flew on to look for some other opportunity of using my ammunition. It was just then, about 6:30, when I perceived on the horizon a Zeppelin. It was a small one, a Zeppelin, a Zeppelin, a Zeppelin. I immediately flew toward the monster and in a matter of a few minutes I was overhead. I saw it was a small plane.

The Zeppelin at once opened fire on me with its machine guns, to which I was powerless to reply. At the same time it rose in the air, taking advantage of its superior ability in the air.

The Zeppelin can rise immediately by throwing out ballast or can attain the same result by the use of its propellers. All the time I could hear the humming of the propellers and the use of the elevating planes to raise the forward end.

As quickly as I could I shifted my elevating planes, for the bullets were flying round me and my life depended on climbing higher than the enemy.

I felt more fuel in my motors and began to fly up and in spirals as fast as I could. That was my only way of rising.

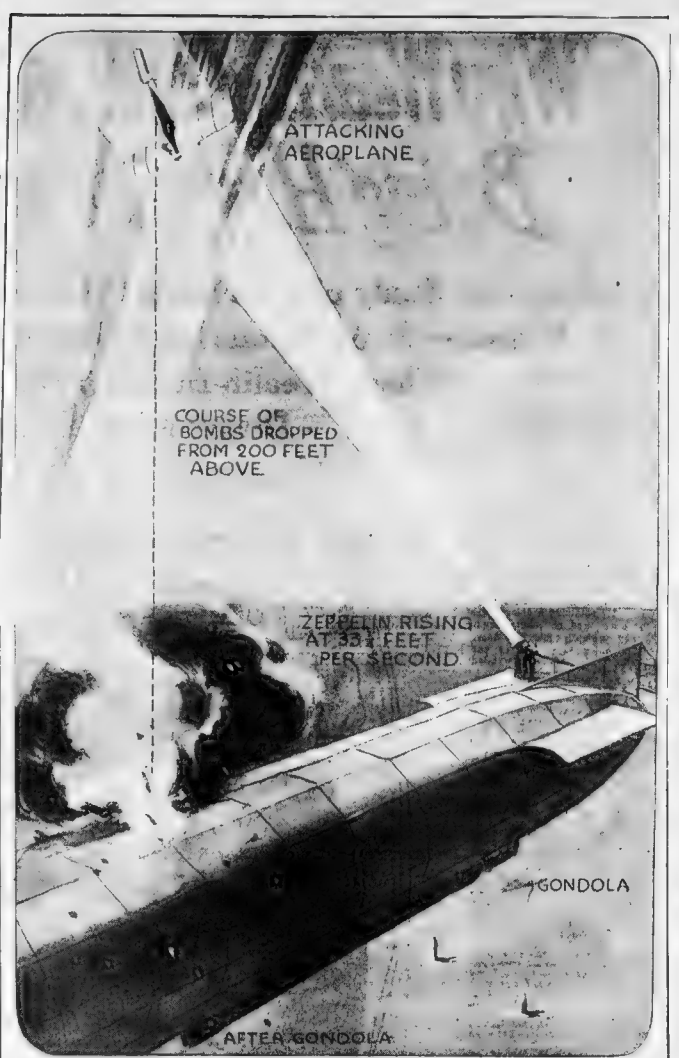
The Zeppelin shut up at first like an arrow and quickly went above me. But when she reached the limit of her ascending climb she began to descend.

I kept on climbing steadily upward through the air, at the end of twenty minutes of fierce struggle I had beaten the monster. All the time I could hear the humming of the propellers round me. I could also catch glimpses of the fog crowd busily manipulating their ship and trying to destroy me.

At last I reached a point far above them, where I felt I was perfectly safe and had the mastery over them. My instruments showed me that I was 4,000 feet up in the air.

I knew that if I could blow large enough holes in the top of the Zeppelin I could slink her, because that would let her gas out. Shots and missiles striking from below have little effect on the vast bulk of those airships. They are built up of aluminium or more or less balloons, or balloons, and are within the large box. Several of these may be destroyed before the Zeppelin falls. When the envelope is penetrated on the under side the gas hardly escapes at all.

I reached a point several hundred feet above the Zeppelin and looking down saw that I had a fair chance of dropping a bomb on her. I touched the trigger and down went thirty pounds of high explosive and ammunition.



Pictorial Diagram Showing How Warneford's Aeroplane After Manoeuvring Successfully for Position Above the Zeppelin Rained Bombs Upon It Finally Causing Its Entire Gas Contents to Explode, Sending the Monster a Wreck to the Earth and Killing All its Crew.

A flash and a bang! I saw that I had torn a hole in the Zeppelin's envelope. But she was not seriously injured and was not going to give up the fight.

Again and again I let drop a bomb on her until I had nearly used up my stock. I saw that I had made several fine holes in her envelope, but they were not enough to sink her. I began to fear she would escape me. I crept down until I seemed almost on top of the levitation.

I deliberately and carefully touched the trigger and let fall my last bomb.

It struck fairly in the middle of the back of the vast monster.

The earth below me, with its pattern of rivers and military camps, and the Zeppelin itself were blotted out, while the sky seemed filled with flame and smoke.

The entire Zeppelin had taken fire and exploded.

The explosion caught me in its whirl and turned me upside down almost before I knew what had happened. If I had not been strapped to my seat I should have fallen out.

Falling rapidly and struggling desperately for control of my machine, I managed to clutch the lever and throw it over after I had gone two thousand feet.

The day of turning me around in great that I hoped to land and found myself upside down again. I was in danger of being crushed to pieces on the earth. Not a moment too soon, I succeeded in righting the machine and guiding the direction of my fall. Swiftly I glided to an open field within the German lines.

Thousands of German soldiers must have seen my fight with the Zeppelin in the air and knew we were landed. Fortunately there were none of them in an immediate vicinity of my landing, but they appeared here and there from various distances with rifles and artillery.

One of my reservoirs was perforated by a bullet. I stopped to transfer the gasoline to the other tank and then started my machine. I had been on the ground thirty-five minutes, and was under a hot fire all the time. I had a lot of time to spare, but I was not in a hurry to leave. I was not in a hurry to leave.

I had lost sight of the Zeppelin in my own troubles over the explosion. Afterward I learned that every one of my anti-aircraft men had perished. Every atom of combustible material on her was burned up by the gas explosion and the crew were burned to cinders at the same time.

As the lifeless monster, deprived of its lifting force, fell to the ground, its framework crashed through the roof of an orphanage at Ghent called the "Grand Hôpital de St. Elizabeth," and killed two nuns and wounded many others. It was a terrible sight.

I believe that the Zeppelin I had the good fortune to do down that passed over the English coast on Sunday morning and killed one woman and four children and wounded forty unarmed civilians. The Zeppelin left the English coast between two and three o'clock in the morning and its speed and the way that it would have permitted it to be in the position near Brussels when I encountered it. This fact naturally adds to one's satisfaction in having put an end to the career of such a murdering air pirate.

There are many facts about these air encounters which our army and civil authorities will not permit to be revealed, but there are also many which we wish to impress on the British public.

The Zeppelin cannot be used as a serious weapon of attack against troops and fortifications because it offers an enormous target for a gun and because it has too little capacity for aiming accurately with its guns or bombs. These monster airships have made themselves remarkable only by indiscriminate killing of civilians in Antwerp, Paris, London, Yarmouth and other towns. The civilian population must remain calm under such attacks and console themselves with the thought that they do no harm to the fighting power of their country. With every day, moreover, the allied aviators will find more effective ways of dealing with them.

The Zeppelin is a terrible weapon when viewed by its proud inventor from the safe interior of Germany, but less so when encountered by an allied aviator.

The entire machine is 600 to 800 feet long and 40 to 60 feet in diameter, according to the type. In the early or more frequent type there are nine spherical gas bags within the clear-shaped envelope. From the under side axles the car, about 400 feet long. There are four sets of engines, one at the bow and two at the stern, and they operate two propellers and two tractor.

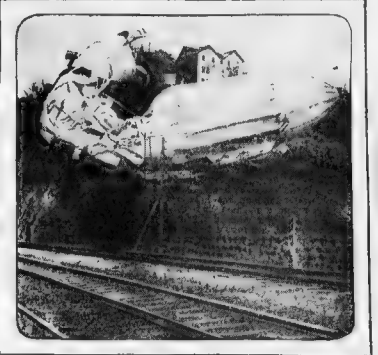
The car carries from four to six rapid fire or machine guns and elaborate bomb dropping devices. Many of the bombs are filled with a chemical specially devised to set fire to dwelling houses.

The underside of the car is armored sufficiently to protect the crew against rifle fire.

A quick firing gun on top of the envelope to protect it from personal experience. We have found this out from personal experience. Such an arrangement would upset the entire equilibrium of the balloon, which is balanced on the principle of buoyancy by all the weight beneath it. For the same reason there can be no armor on top of the balloon.

It is an axiom that the Zeppelin, being a gas bag floating in the air, is at the mercy of moving air—that is, of wind. It is true that a Zeppelin can be driven to a certain extent against a moderate wind, but with the wind at forty miles an hour it becomes helpless. It is evident that a machine whose speed varies with every change in the wind cannot aim a gun or bomb with any accuracy. We should not forget also that the great majority of Zeppelins constructed have destroyed themselves without any effort by the enemy.

Another reason why a Zeppelin is a great degree master of the wind and its mastery increases with the power and size of the machine, whereas the opposite is true of a Zeppelin. The aeroplane can overtake a Zeppelin and beat it at every point except perhaps in rapidly rising in the air.



Wreck of a Zeppelin, Lying on a Railroad Embankment, Showing the Vast Bulk of the Airship.

One advantage claimed for the Zeppelin is that it can attack at night. With its capacity to remain aloft for a long period it is able to spend the night in the air waiting for an opportunity to throw bombs at some carelessly displayed light or else waiting for the dawn. In this work it is helped by the fact that the men are protected against exposure by their large car and have plenty of room for the use of observation instruments. We are preparing to meet this difficulty by learning to fly our aeroplanes at night by compass. If a man starts by compass two hours before dawn he will arrive in the heart of the enemy's territory at a time when there is sufficient light for him to work by and when his attacks will be most unexpected and most numerous.

A bomb planted on the house of some German prince or general just when he is turning over for his last hour's snooze will surely cause some disturbance among the ruling classes of that delightful country.

We have hundreds of young aviators who can do the trick. I only had three months' training in the aviation school at Hendon before I was placed in this service. I went to the school from Canada five months ago. It is absolutely necessary to say that what I did many other men can do.

I venture to say that the Germans will live to regret the day when they first used a Zeppelin in war.

How a Drop of Borgia Blood Made a Modern Murderess

**The Extraordinary
Revelations of
the Power of
Heredity
Just Made Known
by the
Release of the
Beautiful Countess
Tarnowski**

Venice, June 16.

TWENTY-FOUR hours after the declaration of war by Italy against Austria, Countess Tarnowski, convicted of inciting her husband to murder her husband,

has been found guilty of the most famous murder trial of modern Italy, in which the psychology of a woman with all the characteristics of a Borgia and many additional traits of perversity was revealed to an astonished world. Indeed, it was shown that the Countess was remotely descended from the historic family of the Borgias.

Her acts are certainly worthy of Cesare Borgia, Duke of Valentinois, who poisoned with mysterious, untraceable poison at his splendid banquets the guests who were afraid to refuse his invitations.

An equally strong likeness to the Countess may be seen in Lucrezia Borgia, the sister of Cesare Borgia, who appears to have been the worst monster of the family, was the son of Rodrigo Borgia and was born in 1495. The family held a dominating position during the era of splendid luxury and intrigue and warfare, and chiefly by the use of myriads of persons whose presence could not be traced. To put the climax on his career he is believed to have poisoned his own father.

Cesare began his career by assassinating his elderly brother, Giovanni Borgia, Duke of Gandia, in order to obtain his estates. He traveled out a new realm for himself in Italy by intrigue and warfare, and chiefly by the use of myriads of persons whose presence could not be traced. To put the climax on his career he is believed to have poisoned his own father.

His sister Lucrezia Borgia was a woman of wonderful beauty and fascination. She is credited with having been an accomplice of her brother in his worst crimes and poisonings. Her three husbands perished mysteriously or violently. The first Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro, was divorced from his wife before he died. The second, Alfonso, son of the king of Naples, was murdered at Cesare Borgia's instigation because he wished another husband for his wife. The third husband was Alfonso of Este, Duke of Ferrara, the richest prince of Italy.

Many horrible, fantastic crimes, in addition to murder, are charged against the Borgias.

The probability that the Countess Tarnowski has inherited a homicidal taint from these notorious ancestors should be strongly confirmed by the fact that two of her cousins have recently been convicted of murder. One of them is Count Borghese Bonelli, recently sentenced for the murder of his wife's brother, and the other is Count Lamy, convicted of the killing of a man named Patricenko.

The Countess was convicted five years ago in Venice of inducing her admirer, Nicholas Naumoff, to murder her recently divorced husband, Count Kamarowski, in order to obtain the enormous Venetian police fund, had recently made out for her benefit. She was aided in the plot by another admirer, M. Pri-

The "Enchantress" Countess Entering the Venetian "Black Maria" During the Trial in Which She Was Convicted of Having Instigated the Murder of Her Husband.

hoff, a wealthy middle-aged Moscow lawyer, whom she had taken from his wife and family.

She planned that Naumoff should commit suicide after killing Count Kamarowski, in order that the secret of her plot might be buried forever, but this intention failed.

The decision to free her must be the result of a widespread belief that she is suffering from a drop of Borgia blood in her veins, which forces her to take life. That such a condition might result from the inheritance of a drop of Borgia blood is generally accepted in Italy, where the dominating devil of that notorious family is as familiar as a turnip to the natives. Many, nevertheless, see in her release a miscarriage of justice. At the time of the trial she was studied by the most famous alienists in Italy, who differed considerably in their views of her. Professor Rossi, of Turin, one of these alienists, stated:

The Countess Tarnowski.

"The woman is suffering from a diabolical malady which makes her manager able for her acts. She should be subject of pity, not scorn, hatred or torture."

"She should be confined as to prevent her from injuring others or herself. Three times in the last two years she has attempted suicide. Whether guilty or not of planning the plot of murdering her husband, Count Kamarowski, put into execution by Nicholas Naumoff, her responsibility cannot be acknowledged in modern alienists."

On the other hand, the late Cesare Lombroso, the first of criminologists, declared that the Countess was essentially sane, except that she had a congenital tendency to commit murder. In his report he said:

"If the Countess actually conceived, planned and carried out the tragedy which resulted in the murder of Count Kamarowski, she is the most remarkable criminal of modern times. Her methods show an absolute mastery of masculine sentiment, passion and cynicism. Her idea of having one lover slay her husband and then having another lover dispatch him so as to prevent him from becoming a scandal is absolutely original."

"The crimes of the Borgias and of the Strozzi offer nothing surpassing this. Her ancestry and early history must have been very remarkable. It is unusual for one of criminal proclivities to plan so rational a conspiracy that its execution could have been accepted without question by the public. Had her lawyer, Priukoff, in the first instance not so elaborated his

"It Was the Spirits of the Borgias in the Shape Perhaps, of Ancestral Impulses, That Whispered in Her Ear the Command to Kill."

defense as to have aroused suspicion, and had the assassin, Naumoff, been killed as planned or had the confessions of the Countess and Priukoff not been so convincing, he would undoubtedly have committed suicide, as the Countess had foreseen. On learning that she had betrayed him, the desire for vengeance, which could only be attained by living, naturally possessed his mind, thus diverting his inherent homicidal tendency from suicide."

The Countess at the time of her trial was barely thirty years of age, of a majestic, yet supple figure, rising to nearly five feet nine, with a Grecian bust and neck, and with great green-black eyes, quick to melt into softness or harden into hate, and a voluptuous, insinuating mouth. These charms were crowned by a wealth of brownish black hair that gleamed golden bronze in the sunlight.

The late Count Paul Kamarowski, a wealthy Russian nobleman, had a villa in the Campo Santa Maria del Giglio at Venice. One morning in 1907 he was found dying of bullet wounds. It was believed that he had been attacked by a Russian killing, for he had been known as a cruel, overbearing army officer and Government official.

The Italian police arrested at Verona a young Russian named Nicholas Naumoff, who was coming away from Venice. In the meantime news had been received from Vienna that Count Kamarowski had recently insured his life for \$250,000 in favor of his newly married wife, Countess Tarnowski. The Count had been in the Russian-Japanese war, had had fever, and was evidently a bad risk. One company re-

"A Glass of Wine with the Borgias." This Painting by the Distinguished English Artist, Collier, Shows the Three Borgias Offering a Poisoned Glass to One They Wish to Destroy.

fused to issue the policy, but another consented.

The Countess was then found in the Hotel Bristol, in Vienna. With her was a prominent Moscow lawyer named Laila Priukoff. They occupied six rooms in the fashionable hotel. Shortly before Count Kamarowski had been with his wife in Vienna and had then gone on to Venice. She had pretended to go on to Kieff, Russia, but returned to Vienna.

It should be explained that she was first married at the age of eighteen to Count

Duke of the Abruzzi was present at several sessions, and the most celebrated personages in Italian society struggled for place. The prisoners were taken to and from the court in gondolas.

Naumoff broke down and in broken words told how the Countess had bewitched him into committing the crime. He said that a forged telegram from Count Kamarowski demanding both him and the Countess had induced him to start off to Venice to murder the Count. He arrived at the villa in the early morning, surprised the Count and fired five shots at him with a revolver, four of which took effect. As the Count lay dying he murmured:

"Have you no heart? I leave a motherless daughter of eight years at the mercy of a tiger."

Priukoff confirmed everything Naumoff confessed. He told how the Countess had incited him to kill the Count first. He proposed to do it with a new revolver firing expanding bullets, but she objected to this because she had bought the revolver herself, and its use might incriminate her. Then they agreed that Priukoff should use a poisoned apple. He was to reserve the apple for use on himself.

The Countess handed this weapon and explained to Priukoff precisely how to charge it with expanding bullets. She also gave a practical illustration of how it was to hold the barrel under the victim's mouth, so that his own face and forehead might in the explosion be shattered beyond identification, as had happened to the case of her former lover, Stahl.

A letter from Stahl was produced in which he wrote:

"On my word, and by all that is strong and pure within me, I, Vladimir Stok, promise Maria Tarnowski to do all that she commands of me. I declare again that this constitutes no sacrifice on my part and I ask no recompense."

In another letter written just before he died, he said:

"I shall still live forty minutes more. All is ended. My love for you alone lives. I live with the sole hope that you shall pass before my eyes. I kiss you and I die."

Continuing his revelations Priukoff told how the Countess made him write a letter addressed to herself, which he was to post in Venice just before the murder, wherein he confessed that he had been driven to take Kamarowski's life purely through his own uncontrollable jealousy.

Naumoff's devotion to the Countess showed them a safer method of accomplishing the crime. Priukoff was to wait on guard while Naumoff killed the Count. Then Priukoff would have an opportunity to kill the Countess, as had happened to the case of her former lover, Stahl.

But Naumoff, who had been driven to take Kamarowski's life purely through his own uncontrollable jealousy, calculated plan.

The Countess told these details, the Countess interrupted with an ironical smile, exclaiming:

"You are simply a liar. Everything you say is a lie."

The wretched Priukoff, with an expression of terror, cried to the Judge:

"I cannot go on with my testimony. I see her."

The Countess was removed from the courtroom and banished the courtroom. An old and enormously wealthy Russian Prince, who had fallen under the Countess's fascination, begged the court to let her go. It was generally said that the Countess's beauty had been very powerful in inducing the jury to give her such a light sentence. During her imprisonment a contact had been made with her.

"WHY?"—The "Lambs" Remarkable Pro

PHOTOS BY WHIT



DEVOTION—Look! In her baby eyes she's asking why her father has to go.
DUTY (to the child)—Because, dear, your father's name is Duty—and this is the hour of sacrifice.

SCENE I.
Where the storm begins.
A garden with a beautiful landscape on a summer afternoon.
Faith, a girl in simple white Summer dress is gathering roses. Scramble, a quaint, old-fashioned character, is sitting on a stone. Faith talks with him and then Valor enters.

FAITH—Valor, dear, I didn't expect to see you today.
Valor—No, dear—but I just had to see you. My father, Discontent, is in one of his mad moods, and I came to you, Faith, dear, for comfort.
Faith—That is as it should be always, dear Valor. But your father's mad mood isn't everything that's wrong. Tell me, what is it, dear? Your eyes are troubled and your hands unsteady.

Valor—A dream, Faith! A dream.
Faith—A dream? You, Valor, troubled by a dream?
Valor—Yes, dear. It was so real. An hour ago to our own garden I sat in a dream from the sun—and I slept and dreamed and in that dream the heavens changed. The blue sky was dotted with the white stars—the voices of the birds were heard in the song of the birds and Death walked abroad and a grinning sun smiled his harvest.

Faith—It was of a dream?
Valor—Yes, dear. I dreamed that all that were here, as you and I, shaking themselves free from the covering of Christ and love and exulting at each other's throats. Hell would be torn by legions of destruction and the stars around us stopped in their flight to watch a world gone mad with savagery and hate. Faith—it was but a dream.

Valor—Of course—it was a dream—that's all—a dream.
Faith—And how can such a dream of horror live for a moment in the bright sunlight of reality?
Valor—Truel true! How can such a dream live in the sunlight?
Faith—My father would have to go to sleep with your father—and who's there to look for them to quarrel about?

Valor—Of course, dear. It's a dream. I spoke about the dream—let us sit over here and talk of other things. (They go to a bench and sit there.) You love me, don't you?
Faith—Forever and forever.
Valor—God bless you! (Embraces her. Valor heard off.) Who is that?

Faith—It is my father, Content! (Enter Content, an elderly man, soft-voiced and dignified. Valor tells him how he loves his daughter Faith. Content, Content's son, enters. He is overjoyed at the love between his sister and Valor. Valor and Faith exit.)
Content—Do you think they will be happy together, dear?

Content—Yes, my son; they will be happy forever always. (Enter the Father, doesn't happen to notice them and chases them as they flee. (Draw full heard off—not heard.)
Content—What's that?
Content (our cousin, Discontent, per here.)
Content (to King call)—Faith, is it you? But you're the same!

Content—My son, my son, I don't know you. (Enter Discontent, a man in a dark suit, looking at his cousin, Discontent, with a look of surprise.)
Discontent—I know you. You say that in your heart, and you mean it. Oh, I give you credit—but I, your father, I know you are a man who came to me for a moment.

THE most impressive and remarkable protest against the needlessness, the brutality and the wanton wastefulness of war was voiced recently in New York by the world famous theatrical organization known as "The Lambs." "The Lambs" is a unique club, of which the foremost actors in America are members. Each year they give what they call a "Gambol." At their Gambols The Lambs always hit the keynote of the moment. It was to be expected, therefore, that this year, with its cloud of slaughter hanging over the whole world, something remarkable in the way of a war play would be produced. In George V. Hobart's extraordinary allegory which he called "Why?" this note was struck. "Why?" is really a morality play. The drama has its root in morality plays. This form still retains its direct appeal to the human heart, and in it Hobart found his

most effective vehicle to bring forth his picture of the underlying causes, the development and the futile end of war. In "Why?" motives, principles and all the other abstract factors of life are personified by actual men and women.

This remarkable play, which moved thousands who saw it and which is really the protest of the theatrical profession of America against war, could only, because of the few performances given by "The Lambs," be seen by comparatively a limited number of people. It probably will be produced in amplified form during the Winter. In the meantime, not wishing the lesson to be lost, this newspaper is enabled to print some pictures of the more remarkable scenes, pictures never before shown, and through the courtesy of Mr. Hobart is able to present the powerful allegory in the following abridged form.

Discontent—Valor! your father calls! (Bugles heard.)
Courage—Yes, your father calls—damn him!—why do you hesitate? (Strikes Valor across face with glove.)
Valor (rebuff to strike back)—You!
Faith—Valor!
Valor (restraining himself)—Oh, God! the dream—the dream come true! And out through self-sacrifice and Death can peace return from the wilderness where she is banished. Go on, father! I—I follow. (Exeunt Discontent and Valor. Bugle calls, voices, etc. off.)
Content—How do you know they're what does it mean?
Courage—War!
Content—There's a holiday in hell, daughter; a holiday in hell!
Faith—God in His Heaven! Why, why, why?

SCENE II.
Where the storm increases.
A rural landscape, a field of corn and fence in the foreground.
Sensible is standing by the fence. There is a gun lying at his feet. A bugle call is heard as curtain is rising. Philomatic enters, dressed in street clothes. He carries a gun.

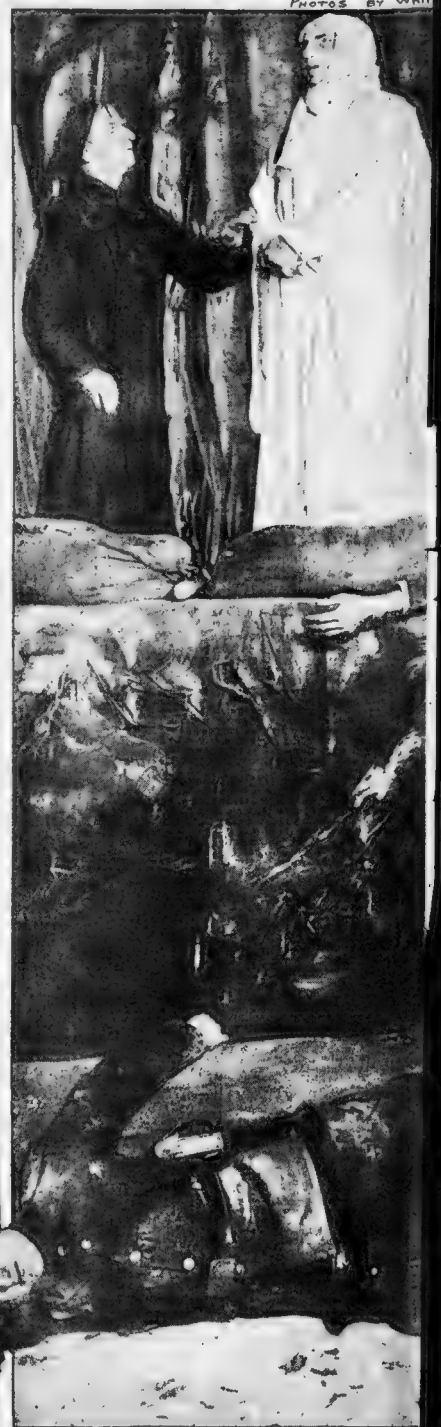
SENSIBLE—Well, Philomatic, you're not in the army, are you?
Philomatic—Yes, Sensible.
Sensible—I don't want to be a fugitive. Philomatic, but why are you going?
Philomatic—Well, if it's written that way I don't see what I can do about the issue. I've put my house in order, and, well, whatever it is to be will be. (Bugle call.) There it is. So long! (Exit Philomatic. Enter Energy.)

Sensible—You're off, too, are you, Energy?
Energy—Look at me—see the life—the vitality—the strength—that's what is wanted, isn't it?
(Exit Energy. Enter Venture.)
Sensible—Well, Venture, why are you going?
Venture—Why? Think of the mystery of it—I don't know what is in store for me and I'm curious. Out there, the plank I'll walk between Life and Death will be so narrow that my nerves will be all adrift with the uncertainty of every moment. (Bugle call.) That's for me! (Exit Venture. Enter Thrift.)

Sensible—Well, my friend Thrift, why are you going?
Thrift—Because it's twelve dollars a month and no board to pay! (Enter Bonafide.)
Bonafide—Hi! Hi, Sensible!
Sensible—Hi! Bonafide, are you going—and why?
Bonafide—I'm going because I can do big things—because alibi-handed I can capture a trench myself. You know what I've done in times of peace—over me any man.

Courage Meets Valor.

VALOR—Come on—let us try to put the mark of Cain on each other's brow!



Death and Famine in the Trenches.

FAMINE—I have helped you, Death! the sheaves.

DEATH—Yes, Famine—you have done unavailing if the hearts of men were tuned against brother, the wise and the unwise, the my feet, like leaves upon the winds of Autumn so I stand and smile and watch and wonder

Test Against the Wicked Waste of War

How Senseless Discontent Came
Into Content's Peaceful Valley
and How Famine and Death
Followed in His Wake---George
V. Hobart's Impressive and
Timely Allegory Through Which
America's Foremost Organization
of Actors Vividly Pictured
War's Miserable Futility.



Faith, Content, Discontent and Valor.

DISCONTENT—I don't want to be happy. Happiness means peace and quiet and inactivity, and I couldn't stand that. * * * This world wasn't made for happy people.

Devotion—Never, never—he is never coming home.
Innocence—Why, Mama, why? (Lights out.)

SCENE V.

Where the storm dies.
The same locality as in Scene I,—but it shows the terrible effects of the war. The roses are trampled down and the landscape in the distance is laid bare and waste. It is gloomy and semi-dark, as though the sun were behind a cloud. Faith's standing looking off across the landscape. Enter Content. He is tottering and looks old and worn with the struggle.

CONTENT—Faith, help me! (She goes quickly to him—helps him to rustic garden chair at right.)

Faith—Oh, father, how worn you are and weary! But now it is over—it is over—and you'll be yourself again—you must be yourself again!

Content—No, daughter, I am wounded—wounded to the heart. Courage is gone—and I am but a shadow—and I must leave my suffering people and go into the land of shadows—because without Courage I can never more be content. (Enter Discontent. He, too, is worn with the struggle, but his nature won't let him show how feeble he is. He solutes Content. Content rises feebly and solutes Discontent—then drops into rustic chair at left. Faith stands behind Content.)

Content—You—you have come to taunt me?
Discontent—Taunt you—no! I have taunted you—not that enough? What matters it who wins? He who loses—loses! And he who wins—loses! And win or lose, still am I Discontent.

Content (feebly)—Yes, yes, he who wins loses! But my boy—my boy! Courage is gone and—I am not myself.

Content (feebly)—Why should he be taken from me? Oh, let me go! Let me go!—I can do nothing without Courage.

Faith—Father, can you hear me? It is Faith calling you! (Enter Valor and Courage, the latter wearing his torn and tattered uniform.)

THE END OF THE PLAY

Try to make the aim good, will you?
Sensible—Now!
Duty (pulls the trigger, and after the shot stutters back)—Tell her—God is in his Heaven and I— (Falls dead.)
Valor (springs top of trench and meets Courage, with venom)—Courage, eh?
Courage (same)—Yes, Valor!

Valor (quieter)—I suppose that I—(His mood changes)—no, this fever surging through my veins won't let me say it. There were no distant days—there is nothing but now!

Valor—Come on—why do we wait? Let us try to put the mark of Cain upon each other's brow. All my memories of the sunlight are blotted out in hate—in never-dying hate!

Courage—May every friend incarnate sing your welcome home
Valor—Come then! Death is lurking near to one of us—and now may all the furies of hell possess my soul! (They wrestle and fall behind the battlements.)

Famine (cries with Death)—Look, O Death! It is your harvest moon!
Death—Yes, Famine! my harvest moon.

Famine—And I have helped you, Death! I have helped you to gather in the sheaves!
Death—Yes, Famine—you have done well. But all your work were unavailing if the hearts of men were tuned to gentleness and peace. Then must I wait as Nature for my toll and be content. Evil passions swarm beneath the stars, making that distant orb of light my harvest moon, indeed. Brother against brother, the wise and the unwise, the poor and the rich, they fall about my feet, like leaves upon the winds of Autumn—already and unshriven. And so I stand and smile and watch and wonder—why? (Lights fade out.)

SCENE IV.

Where the storm is clearing.
A roadway running through a rural landscape. Retiring soldiers are walking along with out guns.

FIRST SOLDIER (as he comes on—points off at right)—Holla, you see there it is—come on! (The soldiers creak, followed by Sensible and Boastful, who walk on in their torn and tattered uniform, but without guns. Boastful is minus an arm.)

Sensible—Here we are at last, Boastful! in sight of home.
Boastful—Home! Won't I have a lot to tell them—in the evening around the fire! Remember how I lost this arm?

Sensible—Well, I'm not quite sure. You know you have eight different versions of the story all ending in the capture of a fort, single-handed. I think the fact is that you were run down by a motor car.

Boastful—No, no; why, I killed eleven men before they got this arm away from me (Enter from right Fidelity, with a baby in her arms—she stands, waiting.)

Fidelity (going to Sensible)—What—what message do you bring me? Many of them have come home, but though I wait and listen I do not hear! Ah, my sister!

Sensible—No, Fidelity; you'll never hear again those eager footsteps.
Fidelity—I know—I've known it for weary weeks. And now—now there will be no wedding day for me—and look! (Holds out the baby.) No wedding for me!

Sensible—Yes, there was a wedding for you. When he told, selling your name on the battlefield, God, the High Priest, heard the cry from his wounded heart and read the wedding service then, himself!

Fidelity—Yes, I believe that—but the world—what will the world say?
Sensible—The world will say "Shame!" and condemn you to darkness, but God will remember reading the wedding service and He will look down and smile, and His smile will be a light across your pathway.

Sensible—Well, Energy—it's great to get home again.
Energy (not so robust as when he left)—Yes, I'll give my vitality to my work now. (Enter Devotion with a little girl—this is Innocence, grown enough to be able to talk.)

Devotion (to Sensible)—Duty—he is not with you?
Sensible—No, Devotion.

Devotion—And you have his last message to me?
Sensible—Yes, he told me to tell you God is in His heaven.

Devotion—Then if He is, why, why is my husband out there? (Pause) You don't answer.

Sensible—I cannot answer. Only this I may say, look over up to your favorite star—messages of love and hope. (Exit Sensible at right.)

Innocence—When is Daddy coming home?



I have helped you to gather in well. But all your work was gentleness and peace. Brother poor and the rich, they fall about us—unready and unshriven. And why?

All Photographs on This Page Posed Exclusively for This Newspaper



Venture,
Energy,
Boastful,
Courage,
Patriotic,
Sincerity,
Sensible,
Phlegmatic,
Indifference
and
Duty
Holding the
Trench.

DUTY—Tell her—God is in His Heaven—and I— (Falls dead.)
COURAGE—Stand by! Come on, men, let's meet 'em in this open.

"SOUL" PICTURES



"The Dancing Soul."



"Conscience"



"Suicide"



"Melancholy"

The Weird Drawings of a German Artist Who Strives to Portray the Hidden Storms of the Spirit

ON this page are shown for the first time in America some of the weird drawings by Will Geiger, a German artist who, even in this time of war, has created an enormous sensation in art by his "soul" pictures. Geiger has taken the place left vacant by the famous Spanish artist Goya and the Frenchman, Felicien Rops. He aspires to be a symbolist of the moods, the storms and stresses of the struggling spirit of man. These moods and emotional disturbances he personifies in figures terrible, grotesque and sometimes hideous. He takes the abstract and endeavors to personify it—just as, in another way the dramatist who writes a miracle or morality play personifies the abstract.

Not everyone passes through the soul phases which Geiger depicts, but all of us have seen souls passing through these struggles, and to everyone a study of these curious pictures is well worth while—whether one agrees that the soul phase has been truthfully pictured or not. In his "suicide" the loneliness, the fatality and the horror that most sweep the soul at the moment of soul death are symbolized by the gigantic Death which plays upon a harp of humanity and the little figure dancing from the end of the snapped string.

In his "Melancholy" the sad soul sits upon the outlandish throne looking through the lovely avenue whose tree trunks are like axes is strongly typical. It carries

the very essence of melancholy. In "Care" he gives that curious sense of a brooding "something over us" from which it seems impossible to escape, and in "Conscience" grotesque as it is, he shows upon the pane of the spirit and when the tongues of conscience have awakened it. "Look, there ma, is I over here!" "Look there ma, is I over here!" "Look there ma, is I over here!"—each head seems to be a half man and half beast that has the materialization of the sin forced.

In "Our Sins" there is the overmastering suggestion of the fear that the guilty feels. Geiger shows the soul as a creature in its bed with a trip candle beside it. Outside the door is a half man and half beast that has the materialization of the sin forced.

In the last picture of "The End of All" the inherent pessimism of Geiger finds its apotheosis. It shows a skeleton sitting on the world while its head rolls from its shoulders off into nothingness. It is the logical conclusion of all great nihilism. It is grim and ugly with the forebodingness of the utterly lost—and it is death to be. It is the climax—of anti-climax—of the soul when it becomes soulless.

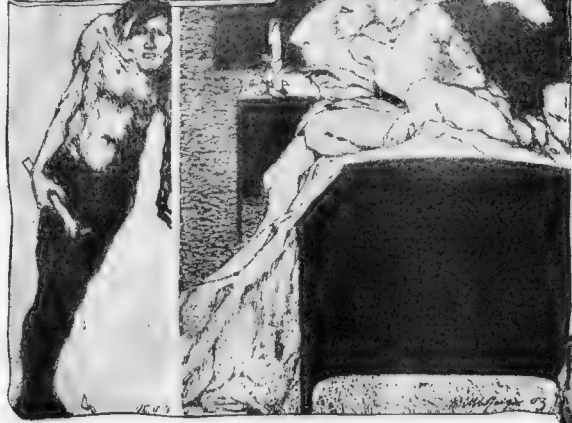
Dark, almost insane, these "soul" conceptions undoubtedly are, but they are at the same time full of power and of a mysticism that is compelling.



"The End of All"



"Care"



"My Sins"

Making Clothes Lighter and Cheaper Than Wool, Out of a Vegetable

THE authorities of the French army in searching for a suitable alternative for the expensive but indispensable material of wool have discovered a vegetable fabric which is lighter and cheaper than wool, and which is also more durable. This new material is made from a vegetable called kapok, which is a tree that grows in the tropics. The kapok tree is a member of the legume family, and its seeds are surrounded by a soft, downy material called kapok. This kapok is used to make a fabric that is lighter and cheaper than wool, and which is also more durable. The kapok fabric is made by spinning the kapok into threads, which are then woven together to form a fabric. This kapok fabric is used for a variety of purposes, including making clothing, bedding, and upholstery. It is a valuable material because it is lighter and cheaper than wool, and it is also more durable.

Kapok trees grow naturally in nearly all tropical regions. They may be also cultivated artificially, and it is said that their cultivation will prove a very important source of wealth in tropical countries. They grow to a height of 15 to 20 feet, and produce about two pounds of kapok per tree. At the season of maturity the five sections of the fruit open and the fibres scatter everywhere, covering the surrounding ground with a yellowish white layer of an incredible thickness, sometimes of a foot or more. The fibres are of an amazing length, and are very strong. They are used in a variety of ways, including making clothing, bedding, and upholstery. The kapok fabric is made by spinning the kapok into threads, which are then woven together to form a fabric. This kapok fabric is used for a variety of purposes, including making clothing, bedding, and upholstery. It is a valuable material because it is lighter and cheaper than wool, and it is also more durable.

Science Explains What It Is That Makes Us "Feel Good"



"When we enjoy ourselves like this on a warm day we 'feel good' because the sensations that reach our brain through the skin are a part of the nerve complex we call 'happiness.'"

MOST of us know what it means to "feel good," and those who do not certainly know what it means to "feel bad." Few people, however, have any definite idea of the exact causes that produce these states of feeling. We know, for instance, that a pleasant house on a moderately warm day is likely to make us feel good. We know that a good dinner properly digested has a similar effect. But the exact paths by which this feeling is spread all through our organism is a subject to which modern science is only beginning to make progress.

Professor George V. N. Dearborn of the Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools, Boston, and the Harvard Normal School, Cambridge, has made a most important attempt to explain scientifically what it is that makes us "feel good" and how to secure a more permanent "feel good" state.

Professor Dearborn says that at the 4,000,000 cells of the intestine, little taste buds in smooth muscle and sympathetic nerves, adapt the nutritive fate and produce of the nutritive needs of the body. These nerves, under the influence of the brain, make us "feel good" or "feel bad."

"Euphoria" is the pretty scientific word that is used for the condition of feeling generally well and happy. Euphoria is the corresponding word for feeling bad.

This scientist finds that three classes of factors principally make up the condition of "Euphoria": (A) Nutritional and sympathetic influences from the active intestinal villi; (B) Kinesthetic, or the sense of movement; and (C) the epieric impulses, which flow from sensations felt in the skin.

The nutritional influences toward good mood or feeling good go to the nervous or nervous units, and especially to those in the gray layer of the brain and trunk nerves through the blood stream from the liver and digestive centers. The sympathetic impulses, that also contribute to feeling good are certain nerve currents which experimental physiology and the investigator's personal experience both suggest to be in operation. These impulses from the intestines have much to do with the determination of moods and passions and temperaments.

Professor Dearborn says that under normal conditions there is a direct relationship between absorption of food from the small intestine and the feeling of well-being. This is why, after a large meal, we feel so much better. This is why, after a large meal, we feel so much better. This is why, after a large meal, we feel so much better.

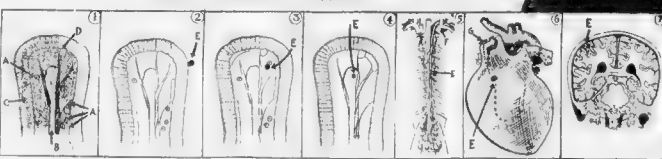
The minute nerve cells are in immediate and constant relation with the blood stream. A blood corpuscle passes entirely

Why You Have That Lazy, Contented Feeling After a Good Meal; Why We Love to Bask in the Warm Summer Sunshine; Why Dancing Makes Us Happy; What Makes Us Uncomfortable on Hot Days and Why Everybody Hates Humid, Sticky Weather

Influence, from as many receptors in the joints, muscles, tendons, skin and bones are continually pouring into our centers of consciousness.

"These," says Professor Dearborn, represent in the ultimate analysis the currents of the personality which and more specifically integrate the body and the mind, furnishing to the psychomotor center

The Physical Mechanism of Happiness.



Professor Dearborn gives an interesting sketch of the passage of fat from the intestine to the nerve cells. The villi are the chief organs of food absorption from the intestine. There are about 4,000,000 of these organs in the human. They are irregular, but in general finger-shaped or branched, about one-tenth of an inch in length. Their combined surface area of the intestine is at least a hundredfold over what it would be if the gut were a smooth-walled tube. Instead of one partly filled with these organs. The villi contain among its many complicated parts a central lymphatic tube, whose chief function is to receive the fat absorbed and to forward them into the circulation. Professor Dearborn says that it is extremely probable that the mechanism of the villi has as part of its function the providing of more fat from other parts of the body for the nerves. On this basis, he thinks the villi are understandable as a minute reservoir of adipose material, perhaps, indeed, chiefly, for the variable use of the nervous system, nerve cells, and nerve fibers.

Kinesthesia is the second main factor in the condition of feeling good. It is defined as the fundamental behavior sense and by our authority as the quality by which we become aware of our position in space. Thousands of impulses, strain and

from their only data by which the body may be co-ordinated. The muscles of our body have always, even in the deepest slumber, some "tonus" and are sending, together with their mechanical fellow tissues, floods of energy into the central nervous system. This is why physical activity makes happiness and creates mental activity. Swimming, skating and classical dancing must, in the opinion of Professor Dearborn, create conditions of physiological happiness.

Anything that involves skill tends to create a feeling of well-being. The kinesthetic sense, a slight-of-hand performance, guiding a fret saw, engraving on metal or carving wood, tracing, pinching skillfully a baseball—all such movements have an inherent pleasantness. They supply in the history results low complex little simple quantity of stimulation.

The third main factor in making us feel good consists of the epieric impulses radiated from the skin. The many functions of the skin are still imperfectly understood, but are now being investigated with increasing results. Only a few specialists in biology realize how complex this simple-looking body mechanism really is. An accompanying diagram shows some of the important functions of the skin.

Among the more complex elements of



A Very Important Group of Factors to Happiness Arises from Movements, Such as Classical Dancing or Dancing Some Skifful Work. Madame Karasvina Here Illustrates the Kind of Dancing That Helps Happiness.

Other sense organs, those of oxidation or evaporation, of tickle and touch, are in a like manner "tunable" to outside conditions.

Gentle friction of the skin is also conducive to feeling well. Every known animal of sufficient evolutionary development acts as if it enjoyed gentle massage of the skin. Baths of suitable temperature have a most important influence in making us feel well because of the gentle stimulation of the skin, which is immediately felt by the deep-seated nervous receptors.

Two functions of the skin which spread a feeling of well-being through the system are evaporation and oxidation. The evaporation of the sweat poured out in the epidermis is the chief means of the regulation of temperature. The average daily amount is about 1,500 cubic centimeters (about 1,500 thimbles), but a group of glassmakers observed by Dr. McIlroy had an average secretion of 25,000 cubic centimeters in the course of a nine-hour day. Occasionally the production stops, and the active efforts of his fellow workers to cease work and would be relieved. This shows that the sweating function is closely allied with feeling well. Suits and muggy weather shows us the same thing unless free evaporation corrects it. Students in a summer school may enjoy a feeling of "Euphoria" with vigorous exercises when the gymnasium temperature is in the 90s.

The mysterious highly euphoric stimulation of a sale of wind, when not known to the favorable range of temperature, as in Nova Scotia in September, is well known to doctors and this implies that gross friction in the ordinary physical sense of the term, may be also a factor in making us "feel good." Massage and the career seem to possibly truly the same thing," comments Professor Dearborn.

and a lack of dryness of the skin, means a lack of stimulation in the various receptors.



1. Protection against injury. 2. Perception of heat. 3. Sensation. 4. Sweat production. 5. Lubrication or sebaceous production. 6. Respiration. 7. Absorption. 8. Coloration. 9. Hair production.

The human skin is the heat-receptor, cold-receptor, pain-receptor, pleasure-receptor, tickle-receptor and "arrector pili" or "hair raiser."

Evidence accumulates that one large and

How the New Tests for Mental Deficiency in Children Are Revealing Also Super-Normal Brain Power and a Need of Special Educational Methods If Our Rare "200 Per Cent" Little Ones Are Not to Be Wasted

Just what is meant by the term, "typical"? The dictionary says that normal or typical is "agreeing with the regular or established type." In other words, take several hundred people. Remind their physical and mental characteristics, strike an average—and there you have it, and what do you have? A very low mean—nothing more than mediocrity. By the definition of established type most of

in order to distract children, various toys were made. The one Mrs. Hinet Simon saved by years, from age three answers a question by a wisp, and the child needs no place that age. A normal child answers all questions to answer all questions and three. Consider the individual, together

Where Birds

about until after sunset and then suddenly disappear to some chimney. These birds have very sharp-pointed claws and cling on the sides of the sooty flues.

There are some birds that roost in exposed places, but most of them select sheltered spots and protect themselves in the foliage of trees and vines.

Certain birds roost on the ground, according to a writer in *Gas Logic*. All sorts of places are chosen. Quails sit in a circle with their heads flat, always ready to fly if disturbed. They have been seen sitting in such a position in daylight. Some small birds roost in the weeds and others select a tuft of grass in which to spend the hours of darkness.

Some birds make a noise while they are lying about. Some sing at night, but now they remain quiet.

[illegible]

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know



The Best Ways to Cook Potatoes

WHEN properly cooked potatoes are one of the most healthful and economical foods we can eat. Experiments recently made by the Agricultural Department of Cornell University show that potatoes are best when baked in a quick oven or when steamed.

POTEAER BAKED, STEAMED OR COOKED IN BOILING WATER

BAKED POTATOES.
Select potatoes of uniform size and wash thoroughly with a vegetable brush. Bake on a grate in a hot oven for forty-five minutes or until soft. Crack the skins in order to let out the steam, which would otherwise condense and cause sogginess.

STUFFED POTATOES.
Cut baked potatoes in half, remove the pulp and mash it. Add enough milk for the usual consistency of mashed potatoes and season with butter, salt and pepper. Fill the cases with this mixture, dot the tops with butter or brush with melted butter for eight or ten minutes in a hot oven. Potatoes may be stuffed in the morning and heated at noon or in the evening for dinner.

This recipe may also be varied by adding to the mashed potato before the cases are filled any one or a combination of the following: Beaten white of egg, grated cheese, chopped meat, chopped parsley.

BOILED POTATOES.
Select potatoes of uniform size, wash them with a brush and plunge them into boiling salted water (one teaspoonful salt to one quart water). Cook them with the cover of the kettle ajar, until tender, from twenty to thirty minutes. Drain the potatoes, remove the skins, dress the potatoes with butter. If desired, add and serve them immediately. Serve in an uncovered dish with a white sauce or chopped parsley.

POTATO CAKES.
Thoroughly mash cooked potatoes. Add four tablespoonfuls of hot milk, one tablespoonful of butter and a little salt and pepper to each pint of potatoes. Beat the mixture with a fork until light, shape into small cakes and brown in a frying pan in a small amount of fat.

potatoes should never be peeled until they are ready to serve. Scaller should then be allowed to soak in cold water before cooking. If the skins are imperfect and peeling is necessary do not let the potatoes soak, but wash them immediately in cold boiling water.

There are some appetizing and digestible ways of preparing potatoes with a minimum loss of the valuable food materials they contain.

POTATO CROQUETTES.
Add to mashed potatoes a little chopped parsley and the yolk of an egg—omit yolk to six medium-sized potatoes. Shape this mixture into balls. Roll them in bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat.

POTATO SOUP.
Add two slices of onion to a

quart of milk and scald. Remove the onion and add the milk slowly to two cupsful of hot mashed potatoes. Beat three tablespoonfuls of butter and add to it, stirring until smooth, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one and one-half teaspoonful of salt and a little celery salt, pepper and cayenne. Add this to the milk and potatoes, stirring constantly, and boil for one minute. Strain if necessary and add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley before serving.

FRANCONIA POTATOES.
Parboil potatoes for ten minutes. Remove the skins and place the potatoes on a rack with meat. Bake until the potatoes are soft, or for about forty minutes, basting them occasionally.

Learn How to Lift a Baby

IT IS a right way to lift a baby just as there is of doing everything else. Parents and nurses who don't follow this method run the risk of dislocating the child's shoulder joint or doing it over several times.

The proper way to lift a baby is to slip the left hand under the back between the shoulders, supporting the flukes out in such a way as to support the neck and head, and the right hand and leg with the right foot. It is dangerous to lift a child without giving the spine proper support in this way.

When the baby has learned to hold up his head and has been able to sit up, he should be lifted in a high chair until he is quite well able to hold the pulley and head rest from him by himself.

There is grave danger of dislocating the shoulder joint if a baby is forced to maintain a position for long periods.

Before babies and mothers are so luxuriantly developed. Mothers should be on their guard to prevent the possibility of the baby being fastened in a high chair and left there to take care of himself during her absence, as many mothers often resort to a high chair as a method of caring for a child at such times.

Since a baby wants to put everything in his mouth, his toys must be those that can be safely used in this way. They should be washable and should have no sharp corners or points to hurt the eyes. Painted articles and hairy and woolly toys are unsafe, as are also objects made of wood, which may be gnawed, having those parts, such as buttons and the like.

Good Advice About Your Teeth

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

YOUR diet is of great importance to your teeth, because if there is an undue fermentation or any other unfavorable condition in the stomach the gases and acids arising from these discolored the teeth.

To preserve, avoid articles of diet that are very acid or very sour, and articles of diet that are very hot or very cold.

For example, do not eat candy, pastry, puddings, except those containing chiefly of fruit; leas, pickles or sour oranges or grape fruit. Do not drink sour lemonade, nor limonade. Avoid ice water or very hot tea or coffee.

As soon as I rise in the morning I place my tooth brush, which should be soft and shaped to fit the teeth, in a mug of hot water. I let it remain there for a half hour, until I have had my bath and my alcohol rub. This I find I received from my dentist, who said that it would make the bristles soft, besides swelling them so that they could fill the spaces for in the brush, and also preventing the bristles from loosening and detaching themselves from the brush and irritating the gums.

Always use a good tooth powder which a reliable chemist has analyzed and pronounced pure. Simple, pleasant and beneficial to gums and teeth is this:

Camphor gum 1 ounce
Precipitated chalk 5 ounces
Powdered orange root 3 ounces
A good variant of this is the following:

Precipitated chalk 1/2 pound
Powdered starch 1/2 pound
Powdered orange root 1/2 pound
Sulphate of quinine 1/2 dram

I recommend also the following as helpful and agreeable:

Precipitated chalk 1/2 pound
Powdered myrrh 1/2 pound
Powdered orange root 1/2 pound
Another simple and effective preparation is this:

Powdered chalk 2 ounces
Oil of peppermint 2 drops
A good antiseptic powder for occasional use I have found to be this:

Bicarbonate of soda 1 ounce
Oil of cinnamon 1/2 ounce
Oil of cinnamon 1/2 ounce

It has always been my habit to use powder once a day. I think it enough, because too much tooth powder in time wears away the enamel. Yet my dentist tells me that the best time to use tooth powder is at night, when the salivary glands, being quiet during sleep, when we do not talk or eat, do not then secrete the saliva, whose flow has a cleansing action.

After each meal I use dental floss, drawing it between the teeth to remove any particles of food that may have lodged between them. Hard toothpicks are liable to crack the enamel. Also give the mouth a bath, that is, I thoroughly rinse it several times with a good mouth wash. Of mouth washes there is no end.

An agreeable preparation for a mouth bath is made of:

Powdered borax 3 drams
Warm water 2 ounces
Castor oil (powdered) 1 ounce
Warm water 1 pint
Oil of cloves 2 drops

Use the prepared soap in the warm water. Add the other ingredients and shake well.

YOU MIGHT TRY-

A Gorgeous Globe of Blossoms.

To obtain a gorgeous globe of blossoms, get two hoops. Place one within the other so as to form a sphere of wire and draw out the ends and cut off the pointed extremities. Then running flowers around the base and train the blossoms upon the hoops.

A Sensible Way to Label Glass Jars.

WHERE glass jars are used for storing dry materials, such as coffee, paste the label inside the jar, where it will not become soiled.

Disinfecting Navajo Rugs.

NAVAJO rugs and Indian baskets should be thoroughly disinfected before using, as many of them have seen years of service in tepees and other places where sanitary conditions are not very good. Both baskets and rugs can be washed and will be improved by the process.

A Handy Cherry Seeder.

An ordinary hairpin makes a good cherry seeder. Insert the closed end of the hairpin into the stem end of the cherry and draw out the seed. This simple seeder can be used rapidly, leaving the fruit whole and perfect. The peculiar usefulness of a wormy fruit is also easily detected by its use.

To Start an Obstinate Window.

TAKE each window cord in hand at the same time and pull them out until the weights are up to the top. Let go suddenly and they will drop in place with sufficient force to start the window open, when no amount of pushing will do it.

SUNDAY AMERICAN EXAMINER PATTERNS

No. 1376.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1377.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1378.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1379.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1380.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1381.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1382.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1383.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1384.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1385.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1386.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1387.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1388.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

The style is youthful and attractive. It is made with raised white collar, and has a small pocket on the left side. The dress is also suitable for a young girl, as the pattern is cut in three sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 4 1/4 yards for the skirt and skirt for a 12-year size.

No. 1389.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1390.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1391.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1392.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1393.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1394.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1395.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1396.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1398.
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No. 1399.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1400.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may be made with all the pieces joined to the skirt or the overblouse may be made separately, or it may be made in the skirt and the blouse finished separately.

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No. 1397.
A charming frock for the growing girl. The dress may

How the Stage Makes Fashion



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

An Interesting Dress for Miss Florence Walton of All Gold and Orange Lace, Net and Flowers. The Bodice Is of Apple Green Chiffon. The Detached Skirt Presents an Adaptable Fashion, Which Is to Be Seen in the Later Summer Dresses.



PHOTOS
IRA L. H.
STUD



Suit by "Lucile" of Three-Shade Green Messaline. A Walking Tassels on Parasol and Flowers on Hat the Same Color.

Bathing Dress of Pink Shot Taffeta, Bound with Green and Adapted from Greek Lines. This "Lucile" Dress for Miss Walton Is One That Can Be Adapted—and Its Charms Still Kept—to Ordinary Uses.

By Lady Duff-Gordon.

I WANT to show you this week some gowns that I have made for Miss Florence Walton, the well-known dancer. They really serve as a text for an article I have had in mind for a long time—that of the influence of the stage on fashion—but, alas! my space is so short it seems that I can do little except describe these dresses and give just a hint or two as to how their necessary exaggerations can be modified for everyday wear.

The most striking, of course, is the bathing suit. This is of pink shot taffeta, bound with green, and its inspiration was the fine old free line of the Greeks. It is really made all to one piece, and there is a separate eyeshade which is fastened to the cap.

Now, this dress illustrates perfectly my philosophy of what the stage's effect ought to be upon fashion. Here is a stage dress. But it contains an idea. This idea is, for the sake of the footlights, over-accentuated and exaggerated. It is, in fact, raised in pitch, to use the musical expression. But the point is that the idea is there. To make it practical for everyday wear at the beaches it is only necessary to lower the pitch to suit the environment, and yet no harm is done to the beauty of the idea itself.

It is the easiest thing in the world to change a "stagey dress" into one perfectly adapted for everyday wear. It is only a question of harmonization. The thing which harmonizes behind the footlights naturally will not harmonize in the open air environment or in the environment of the home or of the salon. Modified to suit, and you have a new fashion.

The highwayman-looking outfit for the same lady has a cloak of black panne velvet trimmed with silver and diamonds. The cloak makes a charming evening cloak or domino, and I am advocating the use of the mask for automobiling.

The dress in the upper left hand corner is not very practical as it stands for anything but the stage, but it has a new note to which I want to call your attention. That is the attached skirt that hangs to the floor by ribbon. This is the newest fashion note of the Summer, and you will soon be seeing dresses with this odd "merry-go-round" effect. The dress is all of gold and orange lace and net and flowers. The bodice is of apple green chiffon.

Down in the corner is a perfectly practical dress of three shades of green messaline, with shades of orange, yellow and blue at the belt. The flowers in the hat and the tassels in the shade are of the same color.

Cloak,
Hat
and
Visor
Costume.
The
Visor
Can Be
Adapted
for
Auto-
mobiling.
The
Cloak
Can
Be
Used
Either
as a
Domino
or
as an
Evening
Cloak.





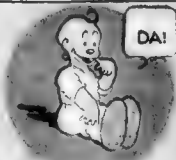
COMIC SECTION OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN

July 4, 1915

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The Original Katzenjammer Kids





THEIR ONLY CHILD!

Just Because Mamma Was Jealous Poor Snookums Had to Suffer.

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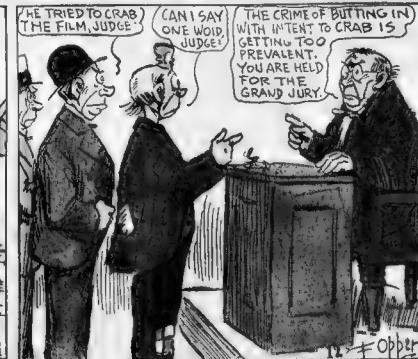
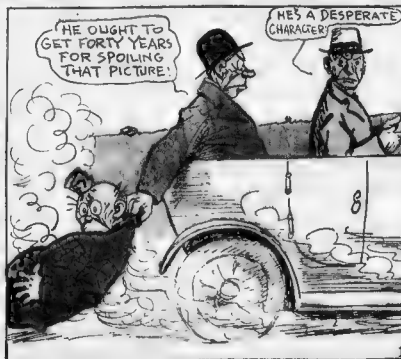
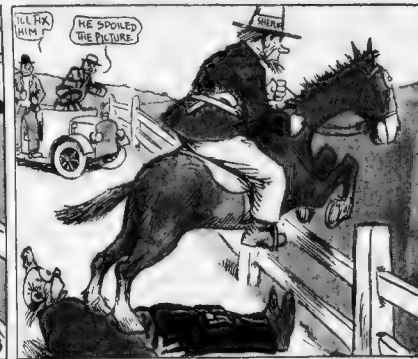
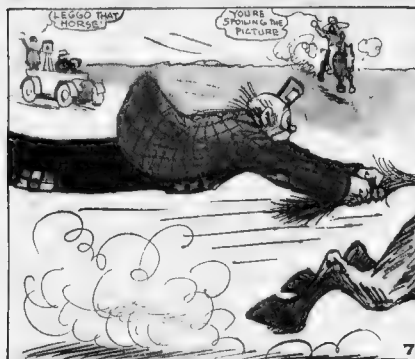
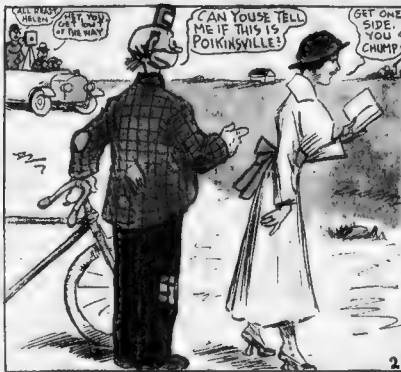




HAPPY HOOLIGAN

And All This Time His Brother Gloomy Gus Remained in Jail.

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Yep! Lucky It Was Summer Time!



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"Gents, we have discarded several thousand faces which we deemed unworthy to represent the statuesque Electra. The competition has brought out a new type of American girl—one that is robust, even powerful in architecture—and dealt a blow at the gell of the trotteries, the slender, sylph-like miss whose frail suavity slouch figger was thought inappropriate for the Juneeose goddess of prosperity. The gell chose

Then all the girls came in the next room and did a grand parade for us, forming in squares and circles. This was where the party began to wax interesting, and everybody forgot all about the photographs. They were models with limber necks, movie actresses with wistful eyes, chorines in all their war paint—all culled from the lofty professions where beauty is a skin game. But they got us all very active, and many addresses and phone numbers began to be taken down.

Some day we're gonna start a ugly girl contest, and after we've called in all the worst knockers of the town to pick the winner we'll take her picture around to the magazines and let 'em bid on it for a cover.

You may print it, you may not.

MR. DOOLEY ON WAR AND DRINK

He Notes That the King of England Has Taken the Pledge

By F. P. DUNNE

And in a Talk With His Friend, Mr. Hennessy, Gives Some Inside Information on Just How It All Happened.

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"E.E." said Mr. Dooley, th' king iv England has took th' pledge."

"Ye don't say so," said Mr. Hennessy. "Well, th' poor fellow! Had he been goin' at it pretty hard?"

"I hadn't heard so," said Mr. Dooley.

"Fr'm all I know he's niver been what ye might call a brilliant drinker. He has few accomplishments iv anny kind, th' poor, dear man, an' is far different fr'm his father, who was my idee iv what I'd be like if I was a king. That great monarch was a round an' jovial person who loved to look at th' foolish wuruld through th' bubbles, had an eye fr' an ankle, and niver let th' ponies go to th' post without havin' a bet down. Th' present king is like ye'erself, Hennessy, a domesticated animal or respectable married man. His wife buys his secrets, an' 'us th' height iv revolv' fr'm him haul up in front iv 'Susie Kroop's' an' wuruld out th' chess problems in th' weekly papers."

At Jiven he puts out th' dog an' looks th' dure. An' he's in his pajamas an' sound asleep ever th' cuckoo comes out iv th' clock to proclaim th' hour iv midnight. Th'ese nawthin' conspicuous about him. He's what ye might call a good journeyman king, who remembers names, puts his majesty by stays at home nights, an' niver applies th' mortar when he has a corner-stone. No, sir, th' king has took th' pledge not fr' himself but fr' his subjects an' fr' a patriotic reason. What is it, says ye? Nawthin' less, me boy, than to make th' wurrukin' men iv England go to wurruk. It's what Hogon calls a Herculean task. If there's a wan kind iv sport that th' wurrukin' closes iv England are not addicted to, it's wurruk. They are called 'wurrukin' classes' on th' same principle that Tom Lorton, who sells tea an' jam, is called a knuckie. It is a title an' not a description. But th' king has decided they ought to live up to it. An' he's the same token, perhaps he'll make everybody in England do th' same. Th' first thing ye know, Tom Lorton may be made to put on a suit iv tin plate an' go out an' rescue th' fair Jass Parkhurst an' gain her hand in marriage. An' all th' jocks will be set to work jokin' an' th' earls earlin' an' th' markesses markin' an' th' house iv lords will be transformed fr'm a dormitory into a hive iv industry."

"Ye see, th' king's idee is that if th' wurrukin' people ed be lured fr'm th' gin-mill they might be coaxed into th' ammunition factory. Whin a drinkin' man an' drinkin', time hangs heavy on his hands. There's little fr'm him to do but go home or to wurruk. Th' king thinks that if he don't drink his subjects won't. Lastaways, that's th' idee Lord Kitchener has put in th' good man's head, an' what Lord Kitchener says, goes. He's th' rale boy in England these days. Ye see, whinver England gets into trouble she always borries an Irishman to get her out iv it. Lord Kitchener is not a rale Irishman. His first name is Herbert. But he was th' only Irishman th' English ed get at quick notice to rule over them. In time iv peace little attention had been paid to him. All he does in th' day was to go around th' wurrukin' makin' faces at th' ladies. Fr' Lord Kitchener is what th' papers call a misogynist. No, I don't make a bachelor. A bachelor is a man that loves all th' ladies so much he can't make a choice. That's me. But a misogynist is a man that has yet to see th' lady that is worthy of his love, an' that's Herbert."

"He was onopopular, but whin war broke out th' country had to send fr'm. Fr' sixty years, England had not been in a war that couldn't be settled by th' polis force. But this war was different. It wasn't like conkerin' a bunch iv Dutch farmers in stovepipe hats an' turnin' over th' conquered territory to them. An' it wasn't Lord Charley Bessford, bombardin' mud palaces an' signalin' himself. 'Well, done, Charley me boy,' England did all she ed at th' beginnin'. Th' wint into th' fracas with th' same Anglo-Saxon efficiency that we showed in the Cuban light orpy. Th' king ordered another plate iv muffins, an' th' navy to sail out an' sink th' German fleet; th' boys at th' club deserted th' grouse moors fr' better sport, an' th' editor iv th' London 'Times' called on evry Englishman to do his jooty, an' near evry Englishman responded be goin' out to see a football game."

"An' th' England stopped. She ed th' king iv nawthin' else to do. She had exhausted all th' warlike measures she knew. They were all right in their way. They read well. But they weren't enough to stop th' Dutch. A gatherin' iv patriotic Englishmen sungin' 'Rule Britannia' an' 'Dolly Grey,' in th' Crystal Palace, is a noble sight, but it won't silence was iv th' hatters; that little th' Susie Kroop is crossin' in her bodice at Easen. So th' English, who are sensible whin in danger, says to themselves, 'We can't win a crool, brutal, an' savage war whin we haven't th' best iv it at th' start. We're not a warlike nation annyhow. We're a nation iv non-competitors,' says they. 'Let's send fr' some good, efficient, an' Protestant Irishman to do th' job fr' us,' says they. An' they turned th' empire over to Lord Kitchener an' told him to go as far as he liked."

Lord Kitchener an' me own or th' English idee iv a war. He wudden't go well in th' moves. He's a combination iv greaser, cook, horseboor, railroad superintendent, bricklayer, section boss, tailor, an' chipmopist. If he was in this country, we wd be in th' contractin' business. War to him an' t' anny more glorious thin layin' railroad ties. It may be an amusement fr' th' young. If it wasn't they'd be mighty few wars. But fr' machine minds like his an' mine, it's a business iv providin' durable pants fr' th' soldiers, dealin' out hot soup to th' muckin' railroads to carry th' fr'm place to th' place, an' providin' th'ir boucan an' lettin' th' young fellows enjoy themselves, fr'm time to time, shootin' or stabbin' th' nunny but mind ye, he don't allow thim to indulge in this here dissipation whinver they want to. His motto is: 'Kill as many as ye can, but don't go an' get ye'erself killt or I'll have ye up before a court martial.'"

"Well, sir, nex' to th' fair sect th' wan thing that Kitchener hates most is drinkin'. Fr'm th' nates thim both alike. It an't clear whether he dislikes th' ladies because they drive him to drink, or th' drink because it makes him fall lightly into love. Anyhow he looks on both temptations as a curse to th' nation that fights with thim. Th' last thing he said to his sojers whin they left fr' France was to avoid th' light wines an' ladies iv that lovely land."

"So as soon as he got his job he rung th' bell alongside his desk, an' Askith responded an' saluted an' stood attention, while th' chief was tearin' th' wuruld stampin' on a photograph iv a beautiful lady that had come in th' mornin's mail. 'Did ye rang fr' me, Excellency?' says th' prime minister, poppin' a clove in his mouth. 'Why did ye come if ye didn't know I rang fr' ye?' says th' Boss. Ah, these married men! They'll be th' room iv England. In course I rang fr' ye. Let me think what it was I wanted iv ye. Oh, yes, send fr' th' kupp,' he says."

"Th' king was just finishin' breakfast, an' was readin' an article on hens in th' mornin' paper whin th' tylliphone rang. 'Are ye there?' says Askith. 'Listen. Th' ol' man wants to see ye right away.' 'What can he want to see me about?' says the king. 'I ain't done nawthin.' Did he say what's th' trouble?' 'He did not,' says th' prime minister, 'but I advise ye to go at wanst.'"

So when Askith calls fr' him th' king hurries over to th' War Office. "Ye'er Majesty," says Kitchener, fixin' him with his steely blue eyes, "ye must quit drinkin'." "Why," says th' king, "I don't drink hardly annything." "I've been watchin' ye," says th' great man. "Ye're what's called a moderate drinker, but no man that drinks annything is fit to be a king on my staff."

He's in a howlin' temper this mornin', an' if I was you I wudden't cross him. So th' king hurries into his coat an' hat, an' runs over to th' War Office. "Ye'er Majesty," says Kitchener, fixin' him with his steely blue eyes, "ye must quit drinkin'." "Why," says th' king, "I don't drink hardly annything. Somebody has been back-bittin' me with ye'er Highness." "Nawthin' iv th' kind," says th' great man. "I've been watchin' ye. Ye're what's called a moderate drinker, but no man that drinks annything is fit to be a king on my staff. Ye're givin' a bad example to me people," he says. "They know ye have me confidence in ye so extant. An' whin they see ye tossin' off a foam'n' beaker iv sherry wine, they say, 'Well, if Kitchener a king drinks, why shouldn't we?' An' whin they ought to be at wurruk, they're down at th' village tavern poppin' in th' high wines iv Holland, an' whin they do go to wurruk they make a rifle that our sojers has to put south, whin they want to shoot northwest, whin they're excise is hindrin' th' progress iv th' wurruk," he says. "It's a blot on civilization," he says. "It's stoppin' th' killin'," he says."

"Th' king went home an' an' th' queen if she'd been talkin' to Lord Kitchener lately. She said she hadn't, an' his majesty there an' then sent fr' th' parish priest an' put his R. an' I an' F. D. at th' fut iv a document promisin' not to enfold anny form iv pethed drink in th' fiscal year. An' now whin th' wassal bowl goes round at Buckin'ham palace 'tis filled with grool, an' whin th' earl who helps th' king on with his gaiters wants a toddy he has to borrow th' cologne bottle from th' countess who hooks up th' queen's dress."

"Ooforchnity th' rile example don't seem to have touched th' onruly wurrukin' classes. Th' factory whistle toots in vain fr' these careless whistles. They say it's all right fr' th' king to knock off. He don't need th' juice to make him feel like a king. But they do. An' it's a scientific fact, Hennessy, that th' bartender can give a man that majestic feelin' quicker thin th' Archbishop of Canterbury. How often have I seen a man come into this place an' abject or American citizen, an' go out with his dented hat turned into the rale diadem. Anyhow th' wurrukin' classes refuse to cut loose fr'm th' hard stuff. On th' contrary, they are kickin' because their wurrukin' officers with their snout. They are thinkin' iv pettishummin' parly munt to close down th' multi drinkin' hours an' allow on'y light mane' fashin' with not more thin five per cent wurruk in it. An' Kitchener says if they don't look out he'll stop th' sale iv th' stuff altogether. All England is reported to be lavin' in supplies iv stimulants again th' evry day whin none can be had at th' corner. A year fr'm now whin th' Zeppelins call th' hell nobody with their fireworks. Th'ir sure population will be in th' cellar."

"I can hardly think 'twill come th' England dury! It ain't seen within th' bounds iv reason. Fair Britanya will niver be th' same to me without a mild flush on her cheeks, a glad light in her eye, an' a slight tetter in her walk. What'll become iv her history an' her lithra-boor? Fr' years English lithra-boor has been all about food an' drink I ed niver read it after a hearty meal or while on th' sea. There are a few good English love stories, but there are a million fine drinkin' an' eatin' stories. Fr' was pace where th' hero presses th' lips iv th' girl he loves, there's a thousand where he presses th' rim iv th' tankard that he prefers. Th' English poet is ill at ease in th' conservatory poppin' th' question. But whin he gets into th' dimu-room his soul expands in song an' his th' lyre a mighty lark with th' carvin' fork."

"The idee iv that tight little island is a countryside covered with snow, a tavern with a sign creakin' in th' wind, an' me hoppin' off a horse an' bein' let inside be a rosy-checked lass that I kiss an' she gives me a playful belt in th' jaw. I enter a large room with rafters, there's a roarin' fire in th' hearth, an' th' table is set fr' dinner. On it there are roast beef, roast mutton, roast pork, kidney pie, beefsteak an' kidney pie, veal an' kidney pie, ham an' kidney pie, sherry, port, claret, burgundy, beer, ale, porter, gun, rum, brandy, whiskey, an' half-an-half. I jine th' jowal bunch that's peckin' at these dainties, an' whin we have cleared th' board, th' landlord comes in with a jorum iv steamy punch. We light our long clay pipes, drink ourselves thurly with th' brew, an' sing rollickin' huntin' songs till we fall on th' floor."

"That was th' England iv me dreams. An' now it's past an' gone. Th' king iv England's glory has been crushed on its contents spilled on th' floor. I'd no more think iv goin' there now fr' amusement thin iv goin' to our own fair, but pale, Kansas. It will be a new race iv Englishmen that will grow up. We'll niver again see th' kind iv hero that made her history so jovial. Fr' years I've been wantin' to visit th' glorious ide, an' study at first hand their methods an' drinks. In this occupation they've th' wonders iv th' wurrukin' after, whin I have seen th' sturdiest iv me friends buter after a few hours combat with th' Demon, have I hoped that I ed meet face to face van iv these heroes, England's pride, those great an' glorious supermen, that I had read about, who ed dump in four bottles iv port wine after dinner an' ride a horse home, across th' fields, jumpin' fences an' ditches on th' way. Four bottles iv anything stronger thin sapsagilly wud sink th' stoutest iv me clients to th' corner. But four bottles iv port wine! As a scientist I wanted to know where they stowed it. An' now I niver will."

"It's strange, Hennessy, how th' wurrukin' has turned arsin' its lifelong roommate, Jawn Barclaycorn. After rollickin' with th' old fellow fr' centuries, th' fickle public has rounded on him an' is rapidly chasin' him off th' map. I've told ye how it is in England. It's th' same ivrywhere. In Rossy th' polis has stopped th' sale iv vodka, which is th' name iv th' Rossyish national brain-storm. In France they've fr'bid th' cuzzin to take his tumbler iv absinthe. I niver tasted th' deleerious drink since I was a child an' we got it fr'm Mother Winslow, but it was in great favor in France."

"But it's in this country that Jawn is havin' his hardest time. At ivry election a part iv th' populace rises in their wrath an' outlaws their ol' friend an' conkerer. Half th' state of Illwe has to walk ten miles to quench its thirst, an' five years fr'm now, I tell ye, if ye want a drink ye'll have to go to Dock O'Leary an' he'll administer it to ye with a drop chute. Ye better take all ye can get while ye can get it. Drink an' be merry, fr' tomorrow ye'll be dury."

"What's th' reason fr'm, says ye? Why shud th' wurrukin' suddenly hunt it's ol' companion as an enemy? I suppose it is th' wurrukin' has discovered th' several ol' ruffians an' what he pretended to be. He's had pates an' other press agents wurrukin' fr' him, an' they've advertised him as th' find iv man. But it's been dawmin' on th' male or intoxicated part iv th' race, what th' ladies guesed long ago, that he's a de-follicin' lym, jollyin', threacherous ol' hunko steerer. While he fattened them, he picked their pocket. Whin they thought they'd had too much iv him, th' fact was he had enough iv thim. He shipped thim up an' threw thim on th' front porch an' left thim there. He wasn't anny help to thim in anything they ought to be doin', but he was an invaluable guide fr' anything they oughtn't to be doin'."

"Well, that was all right. Manny a crook is a pleasant fellow to play with, an' a confidence operator is hile to be a more amusin' companion thin a clergyman. Jawn might have gone on fr' years if it hadn't been that th' wurrukin' began to suspect that he was no good in a fight. That knocked th' last leg fr'm under him. I ed've told th' wurrukin' so long ago, I've seen him start a million fights but niver see him win wan. He's lived fr' years on his reputation as a warrior. No army was supposed to be anny good without him. He was welcome in th' sojers' tent an' in th' gin-mill's head-quarters. People said about him: 'He's a scamp an' a false frier, but he's a divvie in a scrap.' An' now they know he ain't anny good at that yether. His bluff has been called."

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How to Have Health and Muscles Like Mine —

By Jess Willard

Another "No-Corset"

Exercises
That Willard
Recommends for
Growing Girls.

Photo © by
International
News Service



By Jess Willard

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EVERY boy, and man for that matter, wants strong, muscular arms. It's human nature. You might preach all day regarding the benefits of big chests, strong legs and well-developed abdominal muscle tissue, but every boy's thoughts fix on biceps when physical culture is mentioned.

Well, I for one, won't preach against them, and so with my exercises shown today I illustrate arm development in conjunction with exercises for other parts of the body. No girl or woman wants big biceps, I suppose, but they do want well rounded arms, and that's what these lessons will teach them to attain if they follow them out carefully. We are quickly getting into the advanced stages of physical development now, and you will find that my lessons are becoming harder. But if you have followed my teachings closely you will welcome the more difficult exercises as a quick step to perfect physical form.

My big picture to-day shows another pose of the "squat" that I described for you fully in my article last Sunday. This exercise, as I told you, is more for the abdominal muscles than anything else, although it has a direct effect on the calf and thigh muscles. Any boy or girl who wants to become a jumper should practice this daily, and it also is a good exercise for those who want to become runners. But I don't want any boy reader of mine to go in for running until they read what I have to say on that subject. Running is very dangerous unless certain rules are followed, and I want you to wait until you see my article especially devoted to running before you take it up. It will surprise you.

Another exercise that gives results similar to those produced by the "squat" is shown by the two girls at the top of the page. After you have practiced the "squat" as described in my previous article try the lesson illustrated by the girls. Stand up with feet close together. Then step out side-ways, either right or left, spread the arms out straight and bend over quickly, trying to touch the ground with one hand. This exercise is similar to that shown by Mr. McIntyre in my last article.

I'll show the pictures of these Frander Children High School girls so you can see that girls can do this as well as the men. This is a very excellent lesson for girls who are being brought up not to wear corsets. It gives them a strong, supple waist that needs no instrument of torture like the corset to act as a brace.

New for the arms. The freckled kid posed in the center of the page illustrates an arm exercise that beats all the weight pulling, bag punching lessons you ever heard of. And more than that it develops your punching muscle, too, so that if you ever have to take care of yourself you'll be well able to do it.

Bob Fitzsimmons was said to have the hardest punch of any man in the ring, but I think if you'll look up his measurements you'll find that his biceps were only a trifle more than the average for a man of his size. The explanation is that his triceps were the muscles that he devoted his exercise to, for "Old Fitz" was one of the very few boxers who used their brains as well as their bodies.

The triceps are muscles located at the back of your arm, behind the biceps. They, with

the shoulder muscles, are the ones you use when striking a blow. You can illustrate this for yourself if you want to. Walk over to the wall of your room and press your right hand against the wall. Keep pressing, and while you are doing this feel your biceps with your other hand. You will find them loose. Now feel back of your right arm and you will find the triceps rigid. The biceps are brought into play when you lift something, or pull against anything, but in pushing or hitting it is the triceps and shoulder muscles that do the work.

In the top picture the freckled boy is lying flat on the ground with his arms crooked at the elbows and his hands out in front of him, just like pictures of the Sphinx that you see in books and in the movies. That is the first position for the arm exercise. Position No. 2 shows the boy raising himself from the ground by means of his arms. That's all there is to it, but try it and see how long you can keep it up. Do this twenty times a day for a month and you'll have a punch that will give you a feeling of confidence that you wouldn't part with for an extra week's salary. Don't take my word for this, or anything else. Try it and prove it for yourself, but do it regularly or it won't do you a bit of good.

You remember my chair exercises illustrated in an earlier article, when I was shown in a face downward position. These today are on the bottom of the page show the position reversed. In this exercise keep the arms as rigid as possible. Try not to bend them at the elbow, but just raise and lower the centre of the body from the floor to the straight position shown on the left. For any weakness of the back and shoulders you will find this wonderful. I don't expect you will be able to do this many times the first day, but try it ten times. Then increase it to fifteen after a week, and then to twenty. That will be plenty.

The stoop-shouldered clerk, or dressmaker will thank me if they practice this exercise regularly for a month or more. It will force them unknowingly to stand, sit and walk properly, and take away that danger of lung trouble that every stoop-shouldered person runs the risk of. I want to again repeat that with all my exercises breathe regularly as I have tried to teach you. For instance, when in the position of my chair picture on the left, have your lungs expanded to the utmost. Hold your breath until your back touches the floor, then exhale and take another full breath as you rise again. Do all these exercises slowly. Take your time. There's no hurry. One of the chief causes for nervous ailments now-a-days is needless hurrying.

That reminds me of the story of the man who had been sentenced to jail for life and was having his picture taken for the "Hocus" Gallery. The photographer was one of those nervous, hurry-up chaps who is always fussing around. "Say, young fellow," said the prisoner to the photographer. "Don't hurry on my account. I've got lots of time."

A fine set of photographs showing New York City firemen in exercises as described by Jess Willard accompanies next Sunday's article. The article proves pictorially how easy physical lessons have helped to build up the fine body of men that New York's Fire Department boasts of.

No. 1.—First Position in the Lesson for Strengthening the Arms and Back.

No. 2.—Second Position With Body Raised and Arms Rigid. Posed for Willard by a Pupil of the Gymnasium Class, St. John's Catholic Home, Brooklyn.

Photo © by International News Service

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The Seventh in the Series
of Remarkable Athletic
Lessons and Health
Hints for Men and

Women, Boys
and Girls,
Written for
This Page By
the Physical
Champion
of the World

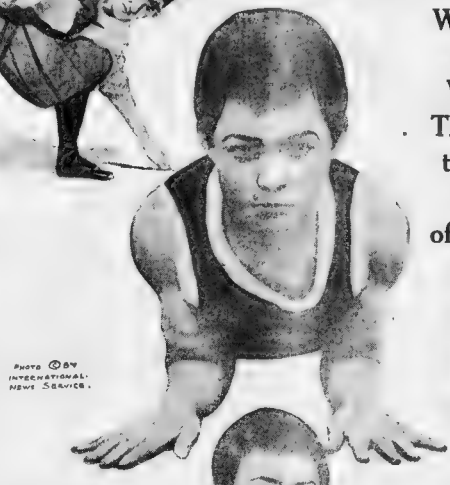


Photo © by
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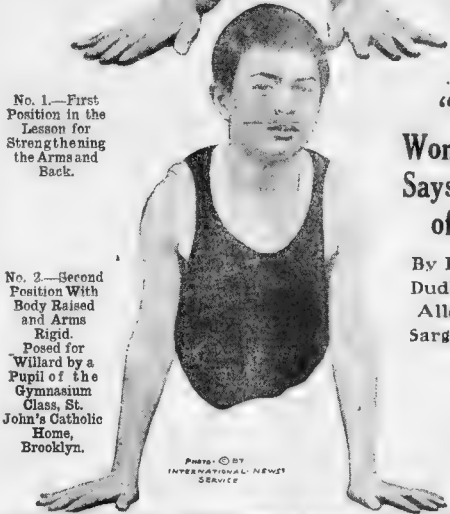


Photo © by International News Service

"Willard a Wonderful Man," Says Dr. Sargent, of Harvard.

By Dr. Dudley Allen Sargent

Dr. SARGENT, director of the Harvard University gymnasium, is generally recognized as the foremost authority on physical culture in the United States. Besides inventing more than thirty pieces of body-developing apparatus, he is the author of many valuable books, magazine articles and

pamphlets on physical education, and has been connected with Harvard in his present capacity for about thirty years. Dr. Sargent recently made a thorough scientific examination of Jess Willard, pronouncing him a "perfect specimen of physical manhood." Here are Dr. Sargent's comments on Willard and his table of measurements:

HAVE examined and made measurements of Jess Willard, and he is a wonderful man. He is a perfect specimen of physical manhood, and his proportions are all in perfect harmony and symmetry. His weight is very evenly distributed, and he ought to hold his title for several years. His long, striated muscles denote great endurance, and it is a surprising feature of his makeup to see that none of them are bunched. Willard shows a striking evidence of clean living. A man can not drink liquor and dissipate and keep himself in such condition.

Here is my chart of measurements of this remarkable man:

Age	28
Weight	220
Height standing	73 1/2
Elbow-dip, left	21 1/2
Length foot, right	11 1/2
Length foot, left	11 1/2
Stretch of arms	81
Height sitting	29 1/2
Height knee	35
Height pubic arch	37 1/2
Height navel	40 1/2
Height sternum	67
Chest head	24 1/2
Chest neck	16 1/2
Chest chest	47 1/2
Chest chest, full	48 1/2
Chest ninth rib	41 1/2
Chest tenth rib, full	42 1/2
Chest waist	35
Chest hips	35 1/2

Girth thigh, right	25 1/2
Girth knee, right	20 1/2
Girth knee, left	20 1/2
Girth calf, right	16 1/2
Girth calf, left	16 1/2
Girth ankle, right	16 1/2
Girth ankle, left	16 1/2
Girth instep, right	11 1/2
Girth instep, left	11 1/2
Girth upper arm, right	11 1/2
Girth upper arm, left	11 1/2
Girth elbow, right	11 1/2
Girth elbow, left	11 1/2
Girth fore arm, right	11 1/2
Girth fore arm, left	11 1/2
Girth wrist, right	8 1/2
Girth wrist, left	8 1/2
Depth abdomen	9 1/2

No. 2.—Body Lowered, Chest Deflated.

Photo © by A. Merritt

No. 1.—First Pose of the Chair Exercise, Showing Body Raised, Chest Expanded.

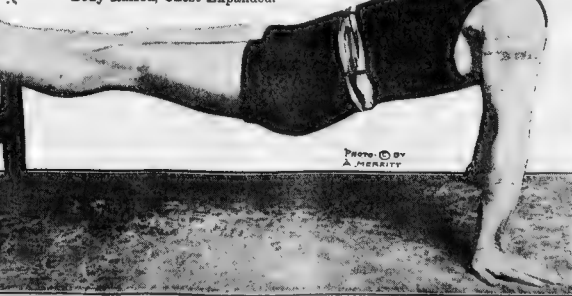


Photo © by A. Merritt



Watch for Picture No. 12 and the Contest Rules in Tuesday's Evening American

THE WAVES WILL FALL, AND SOON

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If you do not believe in woman suffrage, you do not believe in the republican form of government.

The idea of a republic is that the governed shall be governed with THEIR CONSENT and have a share in the government. We properly exclude from the right to vote children, idiots and Indians because they are unfit. Unless you class the women of YOUR FAMILY with idiots, Indians and children, you have no right to say that any woman shall be deprived of the ballot.

Two kinds of human beings oppose woman suffrage—yes, three kinds.

The first kind is the low type of human animal who despises women, lacks respect for them, and in his dull brain conceives that women are not his equals.

The second class opposed to woman suffrage is made up of men who in their hearts really do not believe in a republican form of government, and think it dangerous to push it too far. A good representative of this class is Mr. Stimson, once Secretary of War, as we shall presently show you. The third class opposed to woman suffrage is made up of men who feel that women are better off the less they think, more amenable to religious teaching if they don't know much, and generally more subservient to their betters.

These gentlemen are fond of quoting St. Paul, with his "let the women keep silence. . . . And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home." They are fond also of quoting dear old Timothy and his

"Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection."

"But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

"For Adam was first formed, then Eve."

Timothy 11:12-13.

We respect and preach a HIGHER authority than Timothy. Namely, Timothy's Maker. He did not say that he had given the world and "dominion over it" to Adam, but TO MAN AND WOMAN, as it is written:

"Male and female created He THEM. And God blessed THEM, and said unto THEM, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and HAVE DOMINION over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."—Genesis 1:27-28.

You will observe that the Creator of Timothy and Peter, and of all the ladies and gentlemen now living, did not say that He had made Adam and given to HIM dominion over all the beasts, including Eve. The Lord said that He made THEM and gave THEM the right to rule the earth. He knew what He wanted, and if He had included Eve with the other "beasts" to be ruled by Adam He would have said so.

It is about time for the female half of "THEM" to do her share of the ruling and the having of dominion.

Until now man, with help from Timothy and others, has classed woman with "the fowl of the sea, and the fowl of the air," and treated her as one of the chattels of proud man.

It may be true, as Timothy says, that Eve tempted man, and that man ate the apple. Eve tempted him. But if that proves anything it proves that man is not fit to vote, and that woman at least had more brains and will power than he did then, as she very often has now.

So much for the three classes that oppose votes for women—they represent rough brutality; Toryism, sorry that the average man on average is a creature of women, and unconscious hypocrites who feel that it pays to keep women ignorant and in convenient subjection.

You please forgive all these Biblical quotations—Bryan started it.

Now for the distinguished Mr. Stimson, once Secretary of War, who feels called upon to tell why he opposes woman suffrage. He says, "nobody cares very much. Without knowing it he reveals himself as a reactionary, one opposed to the republican form of government and to the idea of rule by those that live UNDER the government."

He says, in explaining why HE opposes votes for women:

"I am opposed to woman suffrage because I believe it would throw an additional strain upon the efficiency of popular government, which would tend to make it less competent to grapple with the increasing problems of today."

Mr. Stimson believes that men will vote throughly every body vote makes it difficult for the noble class to rule satisfactorily. Republican government he conceives is a dangerous mistake, and one not to be pushed too far. He says:

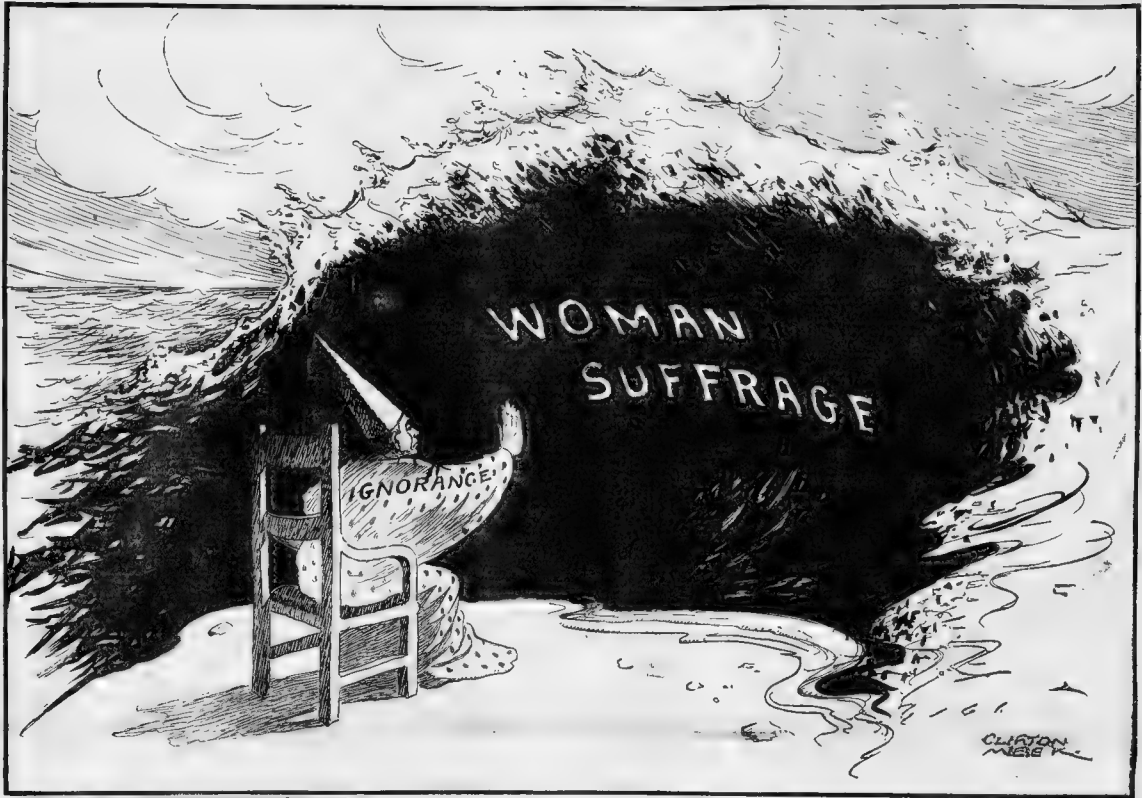
"Popular government involves a constant friction of conflicting interests, all on the one side and the difficulties in the way of prompt and effective action involved in popular participation therein on the other."

This means that in his opinion superior gentlemen who have to run things are bothered somewhat by "popular participation" in their wise proceedings. They are hampered by the common mass who lack the high intelligence of the nobles, yet, unfortunately, have the power to vote and interfere with "the governing class."

Mr. Stimson condescends to explain why all the MEN in New York were allowed to vote and says:

"If undue emphasis on one side of this balance is permitted at the expense of the other side, our whole structure may topple about our ears. Suffrage in New York State was extended to all men because it was felt that the balance of the general contentment to be derived from having all classes of the community share directly in the Government would outweigh the certain impairment in efficiency of government which would result from the participation therein of an increased mass of electors untrained to concerted and effective action."

You are mistaken, Mr. Stimson. All men in New York and in other States were allowed to vote BECAUSE THEY DEMANDED THE VOTE



The Same Ignorance That Once Opposed Votes and a Share in the Government for Men, Now Opposes Votes for Women.

Throughout All History, Ignorance and Arrogance Have Tried to Hold Back the Waves of Justice and Public Opinion. But One After Another, the Big Waves Fall, the Tide Rolls in and Those That Stand in the Way Are Swept Out of Sight.

So It Will Be With the Dunces on This Beach. He Holds Up His Hand Con- temptuously Now—Soon You Will See Him No More.

AND GOT IT—just as the women will do in spite of you and others who oppose republican government.

Dear Mr. Stimson thinks that it was perhaps as well on the whole to allow the poor and baser class of MEN to vote, because their interests differed from the prosperous, intelligent men and it was just as well to have their interests represented at the polls.

But Mr. Stimson thinks—we quote him—"It seems to me perfectly clear, however, that there is no such divergence in the interests of men and women."

Indeed, Mr. Stimson, there IS a divergence of interest between the men who run the canning factories and the women who work there like miserable slaves with their little children.

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On the contrary, you would increase the strength and the unity of the family if you gave to the husband and wife, to brothers and sisters the same political influence, and if you made of every family unit not only a beautiful moral picture, BUT A GREAT POLITICAL FORCE.

Next, Mr. Stimson reveals his horror at the thought of allowing ignorant women to vote. Says he:

On the other hand, the passage of the woman suffrage amendment in New York this Fall would mean the immediate participation in the government of this State of some two million voters, the vast majority of whom are not only utterly without political experience or training, but have not even had the slightest acquaintance in those matters of business which naturally lead up to and train for public affairs.

To this the two millions of women will answer properly: "Speak for your own family, Mr. Stimson, not for us."

There is the milk in the coconut. Mr. Stimson thinks that women are TOO IGNORANT to vote. And he says they don't know enough about "business affairs" to cast a vote. That is queer.

Mr. Wilson, the college professor, didn't know much about business affairs—not half as much as any one of ten thousand women in New York State working for a living, or running a business for herself.

Yet Mr. Wilson was lifted out of his study, put into the White House and is running the business of the whole nation.

First, Mr. Stimson and many like him do not believe in Republican government, and regret that high intelligence has to submit—as Mr. Stimson submitted when the people beat him for Governor—to the votes of the ignorant.

Second, Mr. Stimson represents the large class that without knowing it despises the intelligence of women, considers them ignorant and undesirable.

You should ask him, "Are the members of your family fit to vote?" he would answer impatiently, "Certainly, certainly; don't ask such a foolish question. I am not discussing the members of my family."

But, Mr. Stimson, the voters are going to discuss the members of "THEIR FAMILIES." And

we believe that this Fall, and if not this Fall, certainly very soon, you will find that the average little man in your State of New York, for instance, thinks that the women of his family are quite as good as the women of your family, and quite as fit to share in the vote, and quite as fit with their ballots TO DEFEND THEIR LITTLE INTERESTS AS ANY OTHER WOMEN OR ANY OTHER MEN.

Remember, Mr. Stimson, and all the rest of you who without thought oppose woman suffrage, this one important fact: The votes are not given to the masses of the people merely to get their valuable wisdom in government.

Many of them lack wisdom, that is true. Many do not understand the complicated questions of economics and finance.

BUT EVERY ONE OF THEM KNOWS WHEN HE OR SHE IS UNHAPPY.

Every woman knows when an administration leaves its street dirty, and is intelligent enough to vote against that.

Every woman knows when a city is infested with gin mills that make drunkards of men, and is intelligent enough to vote against a gin-mill administration.

Every woman knows when the schools are neglected, and is intelligent enough to vote against those who neglect the schools.

Mr. Stimson, when you give the vote to all the men, you compel men in office to consider the welfare of ALL MEN.

And when the nation gives the vote to women, it will compel selfish men in office to consider the welfare of ALL WOMEN.

Is it not desirable for men in office, often corrupt and heartless, TO BE COMPELLED to consider the needs of women, of mothers, of daughters, of children in the mills?

Mr. Stimson sums up thus:

I am, therefore, opposed to woman suffrage and shall vote "No" when the question is submitted next November.

client government at the very time when efficiency is most needed; and

Third—Because in this State it would most certainly tend to throw a disproportionate amount of political influence and power into certain localities and classes of citizens of the State as against other localities and other classes.

Mr. Stimson votes in the State of New York, hence his references to the election next November. We trust that a majority of his fellow citizens in New York State will answer next November. We also vote in the State of New York.

We shall vote in FAVOR OF VOTES FOR WOMEN.

First—Because it is woman's RIGHT to vote. To deny her that right is dishonest, to deprive her because she is physically weaker reveals the mental attitude of a savage.

Second—Because nine-tenths of all men in office care for nothing except holding the office.

When you give women the power to vote, you will compel men in office to think about them and their interests—which they now neglect.

Third—Because government is no longer a matter of force, of fights and brutality. Government is not merely a policeman, but a house-keeper.

Women possess the moral sense that men lack. And the moral sense of women is needed in government.

Fourth—Taxation without representation is unjust, and it is disgraceful that the men who fought against that injustice when inflicted upon themselves by England should inflict it now upon women.

Taxation is not the mere laying of taxes by the government. That is a little thing. The REAL taxation is the tax that the Trusts, the great industrial organizations lay upon the pocketbook of woman when she buys meat, oil, sugar or any other necessary.

To compel women to submit to these taxes of financial corporations without permitting them to vote for the regulation of those corporations is a crime.

Because it is JUST and WISE, women will vote all over the United States, and soon—and the country will be made infinitely better by their voting.

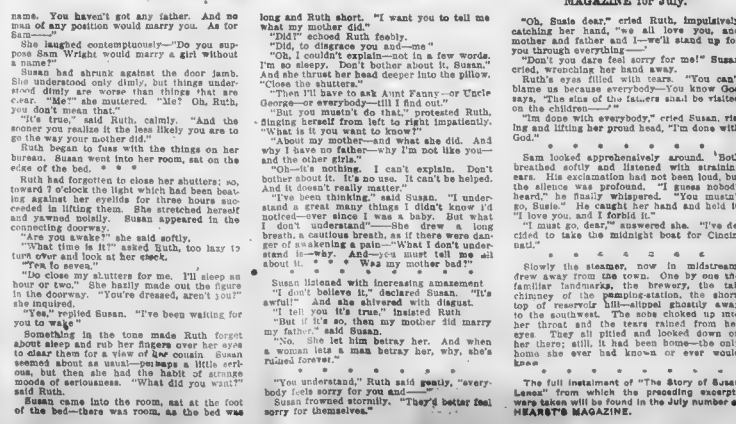
at 2 1/2 per cent interest

People beginnings in the direction of unemployment insurance have been made in the United States through the trade unions in the form of out-of-work benefits. It is earnestly to be hoped that the trade unions may be encouraged, perhaps through subsidies out of the public funds, as in many European cities, to develop their own unemployment systems. We have also begun to organize public employment bureaus. By utilizing these bureaus as they become more efficient, there is no reason why we should not successfully follow the example of the United Kingdom and introduce State-controlled unemployment insurance.

A Howard Chandler Christy drawing from "The Story of Susan Lenox,"
reproduced by permission of HEARST'S MAGAZINE

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Lenox" from which the preceding excerpt were taken will be found in the July number of HEARST'S MAGAZINE.



Fashion is Basily Engaged on Tentative Fall Models

America Assists Paris in Preparing the New Frocks and Suits Soon to Be Approved

Some Jewels Hats of Felt and Velvet Replace Summer Straw and Indicate the Modes to Come in the Autumn

NO sooner are the models of the season disposed of than the fashion announces that its successor is being prepared. Long before the king is proclaimed at least twice yearly from the Rue de la Paix, and the king is taken up and re-achieved the world over.

Just now the French designers are working on Fall models, which they will show to American patrons one month or six weeks earlier than has been their custom for years past. This advance spring is due to several reasons, one being that the uncertainty of deliveries makes it advisable to start business in time to allow for commercial exigencies brought about by the war.

Another reason is that the French designers need American money. The vast majority of the dressmakers demand payment for the order to be given, this rate going into effect last August at the beginning of the war trouble. It is America to whom the fashion arbiters look for support during these troublesome times. The other nations are all impoverished more or less and their thoughts are far removed from the frivolous subject of dress. At least to the extent which once engrossed them.

Many Americans whose business depends on a knowledge of fashions have managed to import models which, on most occasions, were made to direct and individual orders. It is declared that this arrangement which the French designers took to protect their own interests will be of great benefit to the American trade, because it will minimize the danger of innumerable duplicates, which have heretofore been the bane not only of importers and of patrons who have desired exclusive garments.

It seems fairly certain that the full skirt will run its extended course throughout the Autumn and the Winter. There is no apparent decrease in the width and the drape effect appears to be preferred to the pleated. It may be stated models have the circular skirt cut in four parts with seams down the front, the back and the sides, and with the top cut in dome-like lines and adjusted to a yoke.

CIRCULAR TO GORED. This really converts a circular model into a gored affair, making it more practical for average wear. The yoke feature will be maintained in many instances, because no matter how wide and full the skirt may be, it is conceded that the hip line must remain smooth and slender.

For women who cannot become elegantly wear a circular skirt, there have been advanced early Fall models that introduce pleats down either side of the front and of the back. In this way stretch of line is maintained, while the wearer cannot be considered overburdened by the bulk of the skirt.

In some quarters there are rumors that the skirt is to be a little longer, or skirt of the current models, the skirt is to be shorter. There is no reason to believe that the skirt will not be lengthened, but that it will remain lifted from the ground from neck to hemline and thereby permit the full revelation of the foot.

When one touches on the prospect of the suit coat one approaches a variable theme. Without doubt the long coat will be the choice of many women who have used of the jacket variety, but, on the other hand, those who go in for suit coats will prefer their faith to the short model.

Already the long coat has begun to assume definite lines. The indications are that the waistline will be more clearly defined, and that the section thence to the hem will be extremely full. One of the most novel models is cut in forty-three inch length at the back and the sides dip two or three inches below that point.

ON MODISH LINES. This model is made of dark green gabardine and shows the skirt cut to the model's circular line and lifted to a yoke across the front and sides. At the back the material is lifted over the yoke and fastened with shiny buttons and a belt of tonal shade to the broad, wrinkled skirt band.

The coat is a single-breasted model with undulating folds and a five-inch band of gray trimmer. That form of the garment is one of the most decorative of the period, and the belt has the fashionable gray tone and also the design of the skirt.

The coat is fastened with cords made of the fabric in a modified military execution, and the collar is light and faced with the fur, the latter appearing on the white to be the depth of the collar. A special feature of the model is the panel pocket introduced on either side of the hip, the lower part of the panel turning the fur border.

Incidentally, it may be said that the dark green is blacker than the Autumn color along with gray, brown, and navy. The dark green is being made up for dressy garments, and is well practical. In this connection it is interesting to note the appearance of the current season's color of blue section of the skirt.

trous with demiplated skirt whose hem reaches to within four inches of the ground. It is completed by a belt and a fabric two-inch length, which shows plain straps over the back and a bow front. There is a belt composed of the serge band with black tulle. Black velvet replaces the tulle on the collar and cuffs, and these are decorated with insert pieces of black velvet. Velvet, overwrought with black tulle.

VELVET TO BE USED

Undoubtedly a lot of velvet will be used for velvet dresses and coats, and already the designers are such that some affairs will be trimmed with fur. The foreign designers are using a new roller fabric, which resembles a fur roller, but is not the better plush, but rather a more realistic, as should be.

COMING sartorial events cast their shadows in cloth costumes, to indicate full skirt and coat lines. The hats in the right express both small and large of pictureque contours.



Blue serge composes a demiplated, trimmed with tan velvet and black band for early Fall coat.

be the case for dress development. The tafetta of the present season is gradually giving way to satin and tulle, which will be largely used for dresses and for separate blouses. It is always thought that satin is a better winter fabric than tafetta, because it suggests a bit more elegance and therefore a more worthy association with the formal season.

It is predicted that evening frocks will be much given to draped lines, the latter sometimes taking the form of the classic Greek effect. The foundation fabric is being related to the less picturesque period that followed the Franco-Prussian War. The dress attempts to follow rather closely the lines of the latter period, but with a touch of the modern. The present fall for evening dress is a more worthy association with the formal season. It is predicted that evening frocks will be much given to draped lines, the latter sometimes taking the form of the classic Greek effect. The foundation fabric is being related to the less picturesque period that followed the Franco-Prussian War. The dress attempts to follow rather closely the lines of the latter period, but with a touch of the modern. The present fall for evening dress is a more worthy association with the formal season.

AN INTERESTING ITEM

As a part of the complete scheme, there is a large hat of silk green satin with a double hem of the green tulle skirt and carried with tulle. The wide, plumed hat at

the base of the crown is centered directly in front with a large jet hair de la.

The third interesting item in this harmony gown is a lot of black chintilly lace, which floral design is picked out here and there with gold threads and finished with scalloped edges defined with gold embroidery. The inference is that when the frock is used for the formal dinner or the dance, the wearer is equipped to partly drape the shoulders and form a connecting link between the gown and the hat.

There are no signs to indicate the diminishing use of tulle. Its place for Midsummer wear has been partly usurped by Brussels net, but the dressy frocks and the Fall models of present-day models incline to a lavish em-

RATHER curious is the commodity looked by jewelers that it slips in the jewelry trade during the last few years is as to the fact that artists have omitted jewelry from their fashion designs, when the latter have been joined for decorative covers or for the illustration of modern pictures on the pages thereof. It is true that other than the jewelry of the jeweler, the jewelry of the artist has been a woman of the smart set. In the absence of ostentatious personal decoration has become something of a pose with society women who can well afford to have jewelry which they desire. It may be that this is merely a protest against the overdone jewelry of the past, but it is a body, whether art or day or evening occasions.

As was anticipated, velvet composes a chief component of the between-season style. Velvet, in fact, is seen in combination with straw or with maline, but there are interesting models that are entirely made of velvet and are unrelieved except for the introduction of some white or colored motif.

Not for several seasons has so much straw or rhinestone embroidery and motifs been seen on millinery as at the present moment. It appears in the form of medallions, stars, cables, and, in fact, every sort of decorative device into which it can be effectively worked.

For instance, one of the newest velvet hats is of black velvet and has its broad brim there appears a narrow half fringe of rhinestones. The band is also of rhinestones, worked on a mesh of felt and centered by a large medallion of the same. Other effects lead to entire crowns of silver or gold threads on a lace foundation, which make an excellent foil for the brim of velvet.

Women of good taste will decline to give up the all-black hat, but matter how alluring that the color combination may be at first sight. Very little adornment is

HATS recently launched for Midsummer wear present the coming of millinery models for Fall. One revisits the velvet, satin and felt fabrics (except the tentative models, and also in the color which are nothing if not gay).

Shapes have undergone a change, not radical, but logical in that the brims have grown correspondingly larger. In fact, it is rumored although they may not actually arrive in quantities before next Spring. It is thought that the floppy brims and indented crowns of many of the latest millinery designs will be definitely featured in the hats of the coming season.

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Women of good taste will decline to give up the all-black hat, but matter how alluring that the color combination may be at first sight. Very little adornment is

noted on the black hat. Frequently there is merely a band of felt or an uppers plume is projected from the side, or there may be an ostrich pom-pom. Other ideas are expressed in bows of handsome black ribbon. Strips and wings are included in the trimming scheme. Nevertheless, they are different from their immediate predecessors in that they are fastened against the hat and applied thereon in a manner reminiscent of the chinks and creases mostly which are in current vogue.

Wings are used to enclose the crown of small, close-fitting toques, and usually they assume long, slender lines whose ends stick out beyond the brim to give an irregular and fascinating contour. Because of the increased size of the brim certain of the dress hats run to handsome flares, and in place of the usual white facing pink velvet or pink satin is employed. Another idea is the case, pink velvet flowers sprouting thereon. In millinery circles it has come to be looked upon as a happy alternative for white. It is less trying to the face of the average woman, but even so it is to be adopted with caution.

Color literally runs riot in many of the between-season hats. Such "natural" numbers as yellow, green, purple and red flaunt their cheerful tones on the summer sundresses, but in many instances they are subdued by a band or facing of black or of white. In other cases, however, the crude colors are intensified by the cream embroidery done in old-fashioned designs and applied in some odd and even bizarre manner to the brim or crown of the chapeau.

The velvet fan has made its appearance in a model from Paris, in which one side of the fan is elevated at a right angle, while the other is drawn down and turned to form a pink or white garland. Another idea is the case, pink velvet flowers sprouting thereon. In millinery circles it has come to be looked upon as a happy alternative for white. It is less trying to the face of the average woman, but even so it is to be adopted with caution.

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Mention must be made of the blouses in white or cream with narrow black or white stripes. These make a very good accessory with that touch up the frock that has been worn for some time. The waist will add a fresh look about the blouse and perhaps a little edging of lace down the front of the blouse.

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